# The New-York Times.

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## TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

### THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

### Terms of the Treaty of Zurich.

### DISTRACTED STATE OF ITALY.

### General and Commercial Intelligence.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Friday, Nov. 4.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America*, Capt. MOODIE, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock P. M. of Oct. 22, arrived at Halifax at 6 P. M. of Nov. 3.

She passed, Oct. 23, at 8 P. M., off the Old Head of Kinsale, R. M. Steamship *Asia*, from New-York for Liverpool.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from New-York Oct. 8, arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 19th.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York Oct. 8, arrived at Queenstown at 4 A. M. of the 20th, and at Liverpool early on the morning of the 21st.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, Oct. 8, reached Liverpool at 5 P. M. of the 20th.

The *America* left Halifax, at 10 P. M., on Thursday, for Boston, where she will be due Saturday morning.

### TERMS OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

THE VILLAFRANCA PROGRAMME REALIZED.

A Zurich telegram of the 18th says: "The principal points of the treaty of peace between France and Austria, signed by the Plenipotentiaries, but not yet ratified by the two Governments, are as follows: Austria gives up Lombardy, except Mantua and Peschiera, and as far as the frontier line, fixed by special commission, to France, who transfers it to Piedmont. Pensions acquired in Lombardy are to be paid by the new Government. Piedmont is to pay Austria 40,000,000 florins and be responsible for three-fifths of the debt of the Monte Lombard Venitia, making the debt in all transferred to Sardinia 250,000,000 francs. The two contracting Powers will unite their efforts in order that reform in the Administration should be carried out by the Pope. The rights of the Dukes of Tuscany, Modena and Parma are expressly reserved to the two Emperors, who will assist with all their power in the formation of a Confederation of all the States of Italy. Venetia, under Austrian rule, is to form part of the Confederation. Ratifications will be exchanged at Zurich within fifteen days. It will be seen from the above that the treaty is merely an amplification of the Villafranca agreement.

A Zurich telegram, of the 21st announces that Count COLLOREDO was that morning attacked with appolexy. Four physicians were attending him, but there were little hopes of his recovery.

THE PROJECTED CONGRESS.

The Paris *Pays* intimates, of its own knowledge, that in a Congress accepted in principle by the English Government, the only powers to be represented beside s the great ones, will be Piedmont, and the Pope and Naples under certain eventualities. The admission of Spain might be rational, but Sweden and Portuga have no claims.

The *Indépendance Belge* says that, out of complemen to NAPOLEON, Austria proposed that the Congress should sit in Paris, but this was declined, and the chances favored Brussels.

The policy of England in taking part in the Con gress was discussed by the Press, and generally the arguments were against it. The London *Times* and *Herald* are both averse to England joining any Euro pean Congress on Italian affairs.

The London *Post* (Lord PALMERSTON'S organ) asserts that it were an idle trifling with the influence of Eng land and the hopes of Italy to expect any English statesman, at all worthy of the name, would hazard his own reputation, and the national honor intrusted to his care, by entering a Congress of which the basis may be the execution of the Zurich treaty.

The same journal in another editorial regards the Italian complications as very serious, and the position of NAPOLEON as extremely embarassing. He has undertaken the special protection of the Papal Govern ment, and also of Italian liberty, while Papal power and Italian liberty are in open warfare. It is almost certain that the Romagna will be attacked by the Papal troops. It is also certain that at the first menace of armed intervention in the Duchies, the troops of GARIBALDI will sweep before them every vestige of Papal rule. Under these circumstances the interven tion of Austria will be anticipated. What part would France then play, and what extension would the Roman question then assume? The *Post* concludes by saying that English statesmen will make efforts to avert the dangers which threaten Europe.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TRANSATLANTIC VOYAGE OF THE GREAT EASTERN ABANDONED—HOPES OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Directors of the *Great Eastern* held a meeting on board on the 19th, and it is authoritatively announced that the departure of the vessel has been postponed *sine die*, and orders given that all passage money received be returned. No time will be fixed for the transatlantic voyage until good progress has been made in fitting out the ship in thorough sea-going completeness, and according to some authorities there is no likelihood of the voyage being made before next Spring. The ship would remain at Holyhead about ten days longer, and then go to Southampton to complete her fittings; after which a trip to Lisbon is spoken of. It is stated that in her present condition the Directors will not accept the ship from Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL.

The Directors of the London and Northwestern Railway Company gave a grand banquet, at Holyhead, to the Directors of the Great Ship Company, on the 19th. The Marquis of CHANDOS presided, and among the guests were Mr. GLADSTONE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, and many influential men in commerce and politics. The speeches were all hopeful of the success of the great ship. Mr. MCIVER, in the course of his remarks, reiterated the statement that the Cunard Company are building a steamer considerably larger than the *Persia*, but not so large as the *Great Eastern*.

The Tralee *Chronicle* says that Messrs. BEARDMORE and ROBINSON, electricians, visited Valencia this week and set on foot a series of experiments on the Atlantic cable. Encouragement as to the success of the undertaking, both as regards the resuscitation of the old, and the laying of the new cable, was in the ascendant. These gentlemen found room in the state of the cable to disseminate new encouragement to its friends.

Prince NAPOLEON, after minutely inspecting the *Great Eastern*, at Holyhead, paid a flying visit to Liverpool and Manchester, and then left in his steamer for parts unknown.

The funeral of ROBERT STEPHENSON took place a Westminster Abbey on the 21st in the presence of a great concourse of people, and with every demonstration of respect. The Abbey was crowded, and the attendance included most distinguished men of rank and professions. Mr. STEPHENSON bequeathed £25,000 to public institutions. At Newcastle, Sunderland, Shields, and other towns in that locality, business was suspended during a portion of the day of the funeral, and many demonstrations of respect took place.

### FRANCE.

GREAT NAVAL PREPARATIONS—CHINA AND COCHIN CHINA.

It is reported that the Emperor refused to grant an audience to a deputation from Bologna, but received those from the Duchies.

The Sardinian Minister of Foreign Affairs had left Paris for London.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* continues to point out the immense naval armaments in progress, particularly at Toulon, where no less than 22 large ships are being constructed.

The projected Chinese expedition had been discussed in the Council of Ministers. It was proposed to dispatch 18,000 men, but nothing definite was arrived at. The troops would not leave before the end of the year.

Accounts from Cochin China say that the French forces were so worn out by fatigue and disease that they were preparing to abandon Turan and return to China. The only point which the Admiral will not abandon is Saigon, where extensive fortifications have been raised, and a strong garrison will be left.

The Bourse was dull and declining. The Rentes closed heavy on the 21st, at 69f. 45c.

### ITALY.

EFFECT OF THE ZURICH ARRANGEMENTS—THREATENED COLLISION BETWEEN NAPLES AND PIEDMONT.

Considerable excitement prevailed in Piedmont on account of the conditions of the Zurich treaty. The King of Sardinia, in receiving a deputation from the municipality of Genoa, reiterated his intention to defend the cause of Italian independence to the utmost of his power. He expressed the hope that the desires of Italy would be granted.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says, that the object of the Sardinian Minister for Foreign Affairs, visiting Paris, is to obtain the Emperor's consent, pending the Congress, to the occupation of Central Italy by Piedmontese troops, and the appointment of Prince CARIGNANO as Regent of the Duchies and Legations.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says he is still informed that France has claimed her war expenses from Sardinia, and the Sardinian Envoy's mission to Paris is supposed to have reference to the question of the debt as well as the Duchies.

Marshal VAILLANT is reported to have written to NAPOLEON suggesting the occupation of the Duchies by French troops to prevent civil war breaking out.

The Neapolitan army on the Roman frontier was increasing.

It was reported at Turin that in consequence of Neapolitan war-ships having been signaled in a hostile attitude off the coast of the Romagna, a Piedmontese squadron had been ordered round into the Adriatic.

It is asserted that there has been a revolutionary movement in Palermo, but that it was suppressed. One story says one hundred and fifty rebels were killed, but it lacks confirmation.

It was rumored that troops had landed at Ancona.

Financial affairs in Naples are represented as critical, and a loan of £6,000,000 was spoken of.

The Communal Council of Milan had voted 100,000 francs towards GARIBALDI'S subscription for the purchase of muskets.

Justice continued to be energetically carried out in Parma. New arrests had taken place. The municipality had determined on the destruction of the column on which the head of ANVITI was placed.

It was expected that the effective strength of the new Sardinian army will be 100,000, exclusive of the rifle corps and military marine. In addition, there will be throughout the Kingdom about 600,000 National Guards.

The official Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes a decree authorizing the Finance Minister to contract a loan of one million francs, by means of the alienation of the *rentes* on the public debt to that amount.

Count ROGIER, Minister of Belgium, has arrived in Turin.

### SPAIN.

THE MORROCO WAR DECIDED UPON.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* announces that in consequence of unsatisfactory declarations made by the Emperor of Morroco, the Council of Ministers has resolved to have recourse to arms. The same journal approves the action of the Government in ordering the Spanish Consul to leave Tangiers.

The Spanish Bishops, in imitation of the French, had commenced publishing pastoral letters in defence of the temporal power of the Pope.

MADRID, Oct. 20.

The reply of Morocco to the guarantees demanded by Spain not being satisfactory, war seems imminent. A Council of Ministers, presided over by the Queen, has been convoked.

The Spanish Funds declined to-day more than 1 per cent.

### AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

It was expected that the Emperor of Austria would have an interview with the Emperor of Russia at Breslin on the 23d of October.

Messrs. STIEGLITZ & Co., the Court Bankers at St. Petersburg, had announced their intention to retire from business at the close of the year.

### SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden was about to propose the abolition of the severe punishments inflicted upon those who quit the established Church.

### TURKEY.

ALI PACHA, Grand Vizier, has been dismissed. He was to be succeeded by MEHEMET KUPRAILE. FAUD PASHA, it was also expected, would be dismissed. Two of the conspirators had died at Kulely.

A vessel with Circassian emigrants on board had been wrecked. Two hundred and three lives were lost.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Liverpool Cotton Market.

[*From the Brokers' Circular.*]

The market showed an advancing tendency, particularly for all clear descriptions, owing to their scarcity. On middling qualities of American, particularly of New-Orleans and Mobile, there had been an advance of ⅛d. The sales of the week, of all descriptions, footed up 58,000 bales, of which speculators took 2,500 bales, and exporters 8,000,—the market closing steady. The sales on Friday footed up 8,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export. The market closed steady, at the following authorized quotations: New-Orleans Fair, 7¾d.; ditto Middling, 7 3-16d.; Mobile Fair, 7⅛d.; ditto Middling, 7d.; Upland Fair, 7¼d.; ditto Middling, 6 11-16d.

The stock of COTTON in port, according to the last weekly returns, footed up 519,000 bales, of which 372,000 were of American descriptions.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The advices from Manchester were unfavorable, especially for India Goods, which had a downward tendency.

HAVRE MARKETS.

COTTON advancing—particularly the fair and middling qualities. The sales of the week, including the 18th, foot up 9,500 bales. New-Orleans *très ordinàrie*, 115f.; ditto *bas.*, 105f. The stock in port was 44,000 bales. WHEAT of all sorts had declined considerably. ASHES dull and prices weak. COFFEE firm. OILS inactive, but unchanged in price. RICE firm. SUGAR dull. LARD firm but dull. WHALEBONE inactive.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull at 22s. 6d.@27s. WHEAT also dull. Red 9s. 3d.@9s. 6d.; White 9s. 6d.@11s. CORN quiet, but firm. Yellow, 29s. 6d.@30s. 6d.; White, 33s.@37s. ₱ quarter.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report a decline of 1d. on Wheat since Tuesday.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY & Co. and others report BEEF quiet but steady. PORK dull and inactive, but speculators would buy at a reduction from asking prices. BACON dull and quotations nominal. LARD firm at 54s.@56s. for refining qualities, and 59s.@60s. for fine, which are scarce. TALLOW firm; butchers', 59s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports ASHES steady, at 26s. for old Pots and 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d. for new do.; and 27s. 9d.@28s. for Pearls. SUGAR buoyant, at an advance of 6d.@1s. for refining sorts. COFFEE quiet. RICE firm. BARK steady; Philadelphia, 8s. 9d.@9s.; Baltimore, 7s.@7s. 3d. FISH OILS dull. LINSEED OILS, 28s. @28s. 3d. RESIN dull and lower; common, 4s. 2d.@4s. 1d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 35s. 3d.@35s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING BROTHERS report BREADSTUFFS very dull, but steady. IRON steady, at £5 10s.@£5 15s. for both bars and rails. SUGAR firm, with a partial advance of 6d. TEA quiet; Congou, 1s. 5d. COFFEE dull and weaker in price. INDIGO—Sales less animated, and quotations maintained with difficulty. LINSEED CAKES in better demand—New-York, £9 10s.; Boston, £9. FISH OILS inactive. LINSEED OIL, 28s. RICE quiet. TALLOW dull, at 59s. 6d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady.

FINANCIAL.

The London Money Market was slightly more stringent, but the supply was abundant. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased since the last weekly return £339,000. BAR SILVER was quoted at 5s. 2d.; DOLLARS, 5s. 2⅞d.; EAGLES, 76s. 3d. CONSOLS closed on Friday at 96@96⅛ for both money and account.

### THE LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Afternoon.

COTTON—Sales to-day 8,000 bales, of which 1,600 bales were for speculation and export. Market closed steady. BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. PROVISIONS dull.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LONDON, Saturday Afternoon.

CONSOLS—95⅞@96 for money and account, the market closing dull.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

BARING BROTHERS report United States Fives 93⅛@94; Massachusetts Fives, 100; Pennsylvania Fives of 1877, 84@86.

BELL & Co. report the state of Stocks active. Railroad Securities slow of sale, but unaltered in price: United States Sixes, 1868, 96⅛@97⅛; do. Fives, in large speculative inquiry, at a slight advance in prices, the quotations being 93⅛@94; Alabama Fives, 75@77; Kentucky Sixes, 92@94; Maryland Fives, 94@96; Massachusetts Fives, 100@102; Ohio Sixes, 97@98; Pennsylvania Fives, 82@83; do. Bonds of 1877, 84@86; Tennessee Sixes, 80@82; Virginia Sixes, 86⅛@87⅛; do. Fives, 85@86; Illinois Central Shares, 38@36 discount; do. 7 ₱ cent. Bonds, 76@78; do. Sixes, 72@74; do. Sevens, Freeland, 83@85; Michigan Central Eights, 79@81; do. Shares, 40@42; New-York Central Sixes, 84@86; do. Sevens, 93@95; do. Shares, 70@72; Erie 3d Mortgage, 55@57; do. Shares, 4@6; Panama Railroad Bonds, 1859, 101@102; do. 1865, 96@98; Pennsylvania Central Sixes, 1st Mortgage, 89@90.

The London *Times*, of Saturday, reports sales of United States Fives at 94, and Illinois Central Shares at 37⅛ discount.

### The Very Latest Financial News.

LONDON, Saturday.

The *Daily News* City Article, dated Friday evening, says: "The funds have experienced a sudden reaction. The market opened at a reduction of nearly one-quarter below the prices of yesterday, and after the close of the Stock Exchange increased heaviness prevailed. The demand for money was active, and it was difficult even to get the best bills discounted below 2½ per cent. No gold was withdrawn from the Bank, but large purchases of Australian, including a portion of the £118,000 received per ship *Yorkshire*, were made for exportation. The Foreign Exchanges were steady, except bills on Belgium, which were rather lower."

The *Times* City Article, dated Friday evening, says: "A telegraph from Madrid to the effect that the Spanish Government had resolved to declare war against Morocco, caused the funds to open with great heaviness, and although it was afterwards shown to be erroneous, the simple fact being that a Madrid paper had advised the Government to go to war, the recovery at the close of business was only partial. There has been an increased demand for money today, and a few transactions took place at 2½ ₱ cent. The market for Railway stocks sympathized with the funds and slightly declined. The Grand Trunk of Canada, however, advanced one ₱ cent., and the Atlantic and St. Lawrence, and Great Western of Canada also improved."

The *Times* announces another large Russian failure—that of Mr. GUTSCHAKOFF, an eminent manufacturer at Moscow. His liabilities are £240,000 sterling. It is reported that he has committed suicide.

The weather is very wintry in England, and there is considerable frost and snow.

### Non-Arrival of the North American.

FATHER POINT, Friday, Nov. 4—8 A. M.

A snow storm, accompanied with fog, is prevailing to-night, and there appears to be not the slightest chance of the arrival before to-morrow of the steamship *North American*, now in her tenth day from Liverpool, and about due off this Point.

## THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

### Illustrations---Historical and Documentary.

THE INSURRECTION ORIGINATED IN KANSAS.

*From the Lawrence (K. T.,) Herald of Freedom.*

More than once during the Summer of 1857, we asserted that the reason the "Do Nothings," as we called them, were opposed to engaging in the Territorial elections of that year, and competing with the Pro-Slavery Party for the offices of the government, was found in the fact that *they wished to prolong our Kansas difficulties; to keep the Territory in a constant ferment; that their design was revolution, and anything which looked like a peaceful solution of our troubles, had been and would be violently opposed by them.* We stated that those who led off in the Do-Nothing policy had no material interest in Kansas in common with the settlers; that they were "birds of passage;" came here like buzzards to feed on dead carcasses; and as soon as the period should come when there was nothing left for them to feast upon they would leave the Territory. We charged them with subsisting almost wholly on funds sent here from the charitable in the East to supply the wants of the destitute and suffering.

And who were those men in the Territory at that time? We remember meeting a delegation of them at Centropolis in August of that year. There were Walden and Thacher, Ralph and John E. Cook, Holmes and Kagi, we believe; Phillips and Redpath, Hinton and Conway.

They did all in their power to induce the people to keep out of the October elections, and resorted to calumny and vituperation to carry their ends. These same men were at Grasshopper Falls in September, considerably augmented in numbers, but the real interests of the Territory triumphed over their *revolutionary* plots, and in October we had possession of the Territorial Government.

It was with difficulty these men could be kept quiet while waiting the action of Gov. WALKER and Secretary STANTON, in regard to the Oxford and McGee County frauds. Indeed, some of them did organize, and marched to the vicinity of Oxford, hoping to succeed in capturing certain parties, which, if successful, would have brought on counter hostile movements from Missouri.

The business men of Lawrence will remember the *insane* movement of JAMES H. LANE and these anti-peace men, who projected the idea of murdering the delegates to the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, while on their way to resume their labors in October, and the *ordering* of the whole country to assemble at Lecompton *with arms and four days' provisions, to take that town and* HANG *the members of the Convention.* They will call to mind the meeting in Duncan's building, followed by the one in front of the Morrow House, in Lawrence, when he was headed off in that demon work, and the contemplated sanguinary visit to Lecompton was changed into a peaceful one to protest against the Constitution then being framed.

The Lecompton Constitution itself was next made the pretext for bringing on war. Whoever is able to call up the incidents of the 22d and 23d of December Convention, held in Lawrence, will be able to comprehend that to which we allude. "Brown's Cellar-Kitchen Convention," as THACHER and his associates branded the affair, foiled them in their plans; but then came on the difficulties at Fort Scott, inaugurated by the leaders in all these revolutionary movements, and backed up by JIM LANE, Old JOHN BROWN, REDPATH, PHILLIPS, and all that class of persons. Then was organized the secret oath-bound league, the object of which was to *murder* in cold blood every officer elected under the Lecompton Constitution, be he a Free-State man or otherwise. The pass-word to that secret organization was—Lane. *The whole plan of assassination, of relays of horses for the executioners, &c., are in the possession of good men in Lawrence, and have been for a long period.*

But there was a peaceful adjustment of all these matters, because Congress did not give legal sanction to the Lecompton swindle. The southeastern border, however, was made the pretext for keeping alive this war movement. There gathered the "buzzards" again, and into active service was called all their machinery for again involving the country in strife. "Randolph," *alias* WM. HUTCHINSON, PHILLIPS, KAGI, HINTON, and all that class of men, were active in trying to keep Eastern public opinion with them. While at home, their organ, the Lawrence *Republican*, and several lesser sheets, were doing all in their power to influence the public mind. Falsehoods, as in the former case, were their principal stock in trade, and all who did not join them in their revolutionary schemes were branded as renegades from the Free-State Party.

Old JOHN BROWN, with his minions, who opposed the bloody issue in Kansas, by *murdering* the five heads of families on Pottawattomie Creek, at midnight, on the 25th of May, 1846, appeared and took charge of the marauding forces. They attempted to make the whole population of Missouri responsible for the horrid murder near Chatteau's Trading Post. BROWN was in constant intercourse with men in the East, who declared on the stump, and in all their published correspondence, that their "only hope of abolishing Slavery in the United States lay through *revolution*;" and from them he received funds from time to time in prosecution of his war schemes. When MONTGOMERY discovered BROWN & Co.'s plans of revolution, to his credit be it said, he protested, and in consequence of their quarrel, probably, more than anything else, the latter made a brilliant *coup d'état* into Missouri, killed CREW, took his slaves and made a forced march to Canada, receiving any amount of "aid and coufort" from his cohorts along the road.

At this time DOY was arrested in violation of law, and removed outside of Kansas. Then the excited lightnings flashed again. LANE harangued crowds nightly in Lawrence. He was ready to march into Missouri, and release him by violence, and all the indorsers of a "bloody issue" cried, amen. But their schemes all failed, and the principal public *actor*, who had courage and desperation sufficient to carry into execution his plan, without regard to cost; and who, in the interim had returned to Kansas, *took his leave, and determined upon immediately consummating plans long since laid for operation elsewhere*, should he fail in again embrolling the people of the Kansas border. We allude to old JOHN BROWN.

Their next point of attack was Virginia. ELI THAYER, of Massachusetts, had projected a peaceful demonstration to the people of that State, of the advantages of educated free labor over slave labor, and had located a colony there which was in successful operation, and was winning golden opinions by its quiet, orderly action. But "Old BROWN" and his sympathizers, who only saw "through revolution the end of American Slavery," marched into the State, hired a farm in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, and there projected their iniquitous work—the exciting of a servile insurrection. But BROWN did not go alone. JOHN E. COOK, who figured so conspicuously with the Do-Nothings in Kansas, was with him, and was his "right bower." KAGI was his "left," whilst COPPIE, HAZLETT, ANDERSON and EVANS, of Jay-Hawking notoriety, were prominent actors. Whether REDPATH was there we are not advised; but their sympathizers and co-operators in Kansas were posted in all the movements of these men, and but a short time before the breaking out of the difficulty at Harper's Ferry some of them were trying to hire money in Lawrence, with which to pay their expenses to the scene of contemplated strife; no doubt designing to raise the means to refund the borrowed money from the sale of "watches, jewelry and plate," which the constitution of the organization provided should be used to defray the expenses of the war.

The whole plan of the organization, mode of operation, &c., it seems, *has been known in Kansas for a long time.* We are told by parties who were in the secret, that the plan of Old BROWN & Co. was to strike such a bold and vigorous blow as to intimidate the entire population of Virginia and the South, who are known to be exceedingly timorous over their slave population. With his few immediate supporters he was to take possession of the Armory, while others, with teams, were to carry the arms and military supplies to the mountains. In those fastnesses he was to erect his independent standard, around which the negroes were to assemble. A secret organization, permeating all sections of the North, with powerful backing in Kansas, was to furnish recruits. Thus strengthened they would be able to bid defiance to State and Federal authority, and though a seven years' war should follow, or though it should be protracted through half a century, they would keep alive their movements, acting mostly upon the defensive at first, till the negroes of the Canadas and of the South could give them sufficient strength to justify aggressive movements.

We do not wish to implicate innocent persons, and we believe, yea, we know we do not do it, if the statements of others can be relied upon, when we say that GERRIT SMITH of New-York, a man of noble impulses, and generous to a fault, was a tool of these designing men, and too cheerfully has entered into their plans, and furnished them "material aid." While we love him for his philanthropy, his devotion to Kansas in the darkest hour of her history, and for his heavy contributions in aid of the right and the oppressed, we cannot sympathize with his hostility to the Federal Government, and his readiness to engage with madmen in an attempt to overthrow it.

The movements at Harper's Ferry may appear to be an insignificant affair, and interested parties will endeavor to make it appear such. Since its failure, every one will deny being cognizant of it, and "Old BROWN, the monomaniac," will be held responsible for it all; but, as we said last week, "there was method in his madness," and that eye of his, sparkling with fire, spoke secrets to the initiated that the world knew not of.

As frequently stated, *the whole programme was developed to us while a prisoner, charged with high treason, in the Summer of 1856, with the exception that the field of operations as then contemplated has been removed from Missouri to Virginia.* When we first learned of it we resolved to resist the conspiracy, cost what it would, and we have done so whenever we saw evidences of its movements, though it has assumed Protean forms.

Our present fears are that the Republican Party will suffer by the action of these *parasites* who have fastened themselves upon it to gain strength before the country. More than once we have stated that they were *bastard* Republicans, with hardly a single principle in common with that party, and so we repeat now. The Republican Party, if true to itself and its own best interests, will everywhere denounce the treasonable enterprise, and all its aiders and abettors. If they do this, some distinguished aspirants for office, *now* in Kansas, will find themselves minus a position a few months hence. We have *facts* and *figures* in our possession, whenever they shall be called for.

ANTE-MORTEM HONORS TO JOHN BROWN.

The Garrisonian Abolitionists of Boston evidently regarding the execution of JOHN BROWN as a foregone conclusion, have taken the action indicated in the following:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, held in Boston, Nov. 1, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That it is recommended to the friends of impartial freedom throughout the free States, in case of the execution of Captain JOHN BROWN, now on trial for his life in Virginia, to observe that tragical event, on the day of its occurrence, in such manner as by them may be deemed most appropriate in their various localities—whether by public meetings and addresses, the adoption of resolutions, private conferences, or any other justifiable mode of action—for the furtherance of the Anti-Slavery cause, and renewedly to consecrate themselves to the patriotic and Christian work of effecting the abolition of that most dangerous, unnatural, cruel and impious system of Slavery, which is the fruitful source of all our sectional heart-burnings and conflicts, which powerfully and increasingly tends to promote servile insurrections and civil war, which cannot be more truly or more comprehensively described than as "the sum of all villainies," which is a burning disgrace and fearful curse to the whole country, and by the speedy extinction of which, alone, can the land be saved from violence, blood and utter demoralization.

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, } Secretaries.

MOB SPIRIT IN KENTUCKY.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS TRAMPLED ON, IN DEFIANCE OF KENTUCKY LAW AND KENTUCKY SENTIMENT.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times:*

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Oct. 30, 1859.

The following telegram appears in this morning's *Democrat:*

"The office of the Newport (Ky.) *Free South*, a paper of Republican proclivities, was mobbed, the night of the 28th. The forms were scattered in the street."

Without particulars, this is enough. Every intelligent and sober man in this State frowns upon anything, in principle and tendency, so unconstitutional and tyrannical, riotous and outrageous, inexpedient and impolitic, as this. Every considerate Kentuckian condemns the conduct of an Anti-Slavery or Pro-Slavery mob, setting itself up above the Constitution and laws of the State, casting all restraints and responsibilities under its feet, and with a high and revolutionary hand, in the assumed name of the *people*, violating their own rights, the rights of property, the freedom of speech, and the liberty of the Press.

Congress can do nothing to abridge the freedom of speech and of the Press, for the Constitution of the United States forbids any restriction thereof. The General Assembly of *Kentucky* cannot restrain the right of every member of the Kentucky Press to examine the proceedings of all branches of the State Government, to criticise its policy, to suggest and discuss reforms and amendments, or to call in question the propriety and permanent value of any domestic and peculiar institution which flourishes under the special patronage and guardianship of the State. The Constitution of Kentucky prohibits the Legislature, much more a mob, from curtailing this right. "*Every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject*, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty,"—not to fellows who hold themselves irresponsible; not to the absolute, arbitrary power of a mob; not to such a power over the lives, liberties and property of free men, "existing nowhere in a Republic, not even in the largest majority,"—but to the legal tribunals, acting under our Constitution, which also declares that the right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, (much more the sanction of a mob,) and that no man's property, of any kind, shall be taken or applied even to public use, or for the public advantage, without his consent or the consent of his representatives, or without previous just compensation. I should hope that no mob, in matters of law and equity, represents the Kentucky public, either its largest majority or smallest minority.

Yet, a mobbish handful at Newport, under shadow of a United States garrison, fancy they represent our entire public! Anyhow, they say the vast Slave interest backs their doings, and that is enough for them. They enact the parts of more than the judge, jury and sheriff; they condemn Mr. BAILEY'S *Free South* without a hearing, a trial and a judgment. In defiance of the Constitution of Kentucky, with the apparent will and authority of tyrants, but under cover of the might, they mob his office, violate his printing-press, and scatter his forms in the street! I cannot believe Kentuckians, generally, approve this. Are they prepared to submit their property to the assessment and compensation of a mob, after a mob has ruthlessly destroyed it? Are they ready to yield to the tendencies among them to the usurpation by mobs of more than the power of the State, to the spread of mob-rule and anarchy; of, perhaps, something worse than the so-called absolutism of LOUIS NAPOLEON? Do the people of Kentucky deputize a pitiful mob to represent them, and to exercise a power "existing nowhere in a Republic, not even in the largest majority?" Our popular sentiment would answer, emphatically, *No.* They will not surrender their rights and liberties to the discretion and uses and mercies of a rabble.

No matter what Mr. BAILEY has published, he is responsible only to his law-abiding peers. Though his writings evince the spirit of an incendiary, an insurgent, a rebel, he and his press are still entitled to all the protection guaranteed by the Constitution and statutes of Kentucky. Yet a set of fellows, in a rebellious contempt of the Commonwealth, treat him and his family, and his property, as if outlawed. And this, you know, is not the first "warning" of the kind from "citizens" of Newport. It is an act of outrageous outlawry, committed by no better than rebels and outlaws, and deserving, under the law, exemplary punishment.

But Mr. BAILEY'S *Free South* is "a paper of Republican proclivities." Well, can't a Kentucky editor incline to Republican or to Free-Soil sentiments without being gagged and mobbed? Is high-toned Kentucky Republicanism and Constitutional liberty best manifested by a Newport mob? Certainly not—and so says a genuine "representative" Kentuckian by my side. All our rights rest on a higher, broader and firmer basis than the caprices of the riotous few.

Nor can such proceedings avail to repress the Free-Soil spirit in our midst. It needs only the occasion to manifest itself. It will eventually make its power felt. The more it is opposed by violence, the stronger and more irrepressible it will become. The absolute supremacy of partisan Slave-Soilism in Kentucky will, I trust, have pretty soon had its day. There appears to be something wrong, unsound and rotten in Denmark. Domestic Free-Soilism in a few years may constitutionally secure some share in forming the public opinion, and ultimately managing the affairs of the State.

So far as the *Free South* may have been conducted for our domestic welfare, for *free Kentucky*, for the final triumph of free white labor, in the way pointed out by HENRY CLAY, it has deserved most extensive Kentucky support. But not so, if conducted mainly in the interest of an anti-Slavery *Federal* party, for the promotion of an outside party agitation benefiting nobody. Inconsiderate Republicans of the Cassius M. Clay order are hardly qualified to direct the Free-Soil movement in Kentucky.

Yet, to try to put a stop to this movement in a border-ruffian style, will avail nothing against either it or the "Black Republicanism" of Cassius even here, much less across the Ohio. Other *Free Souths* will be likely to spring up among us. Newport mobs promote the outside Republican and Abolition agitation. They serve the Federal Anti-Slavery partisans as offsets to Harper's Ferry affairs, counter-capital to the Democracy's "Black Republican rebellion."

If party Slavesoilism in Kentucky or elsewhere South shall ever invoke mob-spirit and mob violence to sustain itself, it may reap what it sows! But all loyal Kentuckians will never countenance such a spirit for any object. They desire and expect that no party and no cause will advance or hold its own by encouraging it or conniving at its fruits as seen either at Harper's Ferry or Newport, Ky. PONTIAC.

VIRGINIA AND JOHN BROWN.

APPEALS TO GOV. WISE ON BEHALF OF OLD BROWN.

*From the Richmond Dispatch.*

The Governor of Virginia, whose energetic, patriotic, and prudent conduct in regard to the Harper's Ferry outrage commands universal approval, is in the daily receipt of a large number of letters from Abolitionists in various States, threatening his life, threatening an attempt to rescue old BROWN, and threatening the renewal of like attempts to those of BROWN if Gov. WISE does not pardon the miscreant who has just been convicted of his crimes, and *who will be put to the death he deserves, as surely as to-morrow's sun rises in Heaven.* These letters speak of the increasing number of the Abolitionists, of their ability to perform what they threaten, and of the "*murderous eye*"—to use the language of one of them—with which they watch the progress of BROWN'S trial. They wind up generally with holding out to the Governor great popularity at the North, if he will deal leniently with the criminals. From all quarters in the Northern and Western States these letters come, written in every variety of style and of penmanship, but all breathing threats of rescue or of vengeance, in case BROWN and his followers are executed.

These letters, however, might be treated in ordinary times, with utter contempt, but for the illustration which BROWN has recently given of the truth of SAM PATCH'S maxim that "some things can be done as well as others." But these are not the only nor the most important and dignified of the documents with which the Governor's mail is daily loaded. *From some of the most intelligent and respectable sources in the non-slaveholding States come letters full of respect and courtesy, some of them evidently free from all sinister motive or influence, invoking the Governor to pardon Brown.* The ground of good feeling is urged as the reason of their recommendation; the enemies of the Constitution, who are chagrined by the exposure of their crimes, will have no chance of recovering the influence they have lost; Virginia and her Governor will be everywhere hailed with universal love and gratitude.

One of the writers says that if the Governor could be on the ground and see the state of sentiment in the non-slaveholding States upon this subject, he would not hesitate for an instant. All this explains the sympathizing tone of the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, to which we referred yesterday, hitherto a conservative paper, but which seems now to be infected by the general madness. *The writers of these letters underrate the sagacity, firmness, and the character of the Virginian at the head of this great Commonwealth, when they address to him such appeals.* In the most cold-blooded and deliberate malice and wickedness, JOHN BROWN has committed the greatest crimes known to human law, and now they who instigated his crimes threaten vengeance if he is punished, and men whose morbid sympathies are always enlisted in behalf of suffering villainy, insist that it would be good policy to let him go. *It would neither be good policy nor good principle*—a thing which there seems to be precious little idea of, in the minds of many of these sympathizers.

But why these sympathizing letters? *Some of them are from men high in wealth and position*, and who are themselves strongly suspected of a willingness to make money out of Southern blood. They are uneasy in their own minds; their conscience tells them that BROWN is in his present position through their agency; that he is only their tool and instrument, and that not only the blood shed at Harper's Ferry is on their hands, but the life-blood of old BROWN and his confederates also. Hence their anxiety to rescue him from the fate impending over his head. We do not say that all the letters from influential quarters received by Gov. WISE are prompted by this motive; but some of them undoubtedly are. We would suggest to sympathizers of this stamp the only mode of approaching the Governor of Virginia which affords them the smallest chance of receiving even a hearing. *Let them offer their own precious necks in the place of Brown.* Their consciences tell them that, if he dies, they are guilty of his death. Let them come on, and offer to die in his place! Let some of the Boston speculators in Southern cotton try the merits of this system of exchanges. We venture to say that if they will draw on Southern hemp, the draft will be immediately honored, and the bonds of union pulled so tight, that they will never again breathe a disloyal or traitorous breath.

COMMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR'S ORGAN.

*From the Richmond Enquirer.*

THE PRESIDENCY FOR A PARDON.—The extravagant offer made for a horse at the battle of Bosworth, has been more than overdone in the effort for the pardon of BROWN. The Presidency is the offer now made to the Executive of Virginia for an unjustifiable exercise of Executive clemency. An article in this issue of the *Enquirer*, from our cotemporary, the Richmond *Dispatch*, will give some idea of the efforts now being made to effect the pardon of JOHN BROWN. Many of the letters therein alluded to make their appeal through the fears of personal violence, but the most of them appeal to the magnanimity, the kind-heartedness, and *the ambition* of the Executive. How little is the character of the present Executive understood by those who suppose that either fear or ambition could lead him to an act so repugnant to every just man.

The effort is not confined to the Black Republican journals, but, we regret to see, even the New-York *Journal of Commerce* joins the mistaken cry for clemency, and its reasons imply that a living *martyr*, at hard work for life," is less d

## THE RICH AND THE POOR.

### Opportunities for the Charitable.

The duty of Christianity towards the poor is one becoming more and more recognized in this City. There is reason to think also that Protestantism—without bigotry or the spirit of proselytizing—is gaining gradually and undesignedly some such influence over the lowest classes in America as Jesuitism did in Europe in its earlier and nobler days. The means here (as there) have been education, charity, and the religious devotion of persons of the most refined and educated classes to the interests of the most debased. The fruits are already apparent to many eyes. They are seen in the diminution of juvenile crimes on our police records; in the lessening of youthful prostitution; in the better observance of morality and law among the boys of the City; in the new and orderly lives of thousands of children transplanted to new homes, and in the deeper influence of religion upon our lowest classes, producing such instances of change as GARDNER and others less known—reforms which are as invaluable to the public interests of the City as any that could take place on the political field.

For, if we may allude again to the latter instance, as showing what may often be expected in our City, this single man GARDNER—working among his old companions with the earnestness of a man redeemed from the jaws of destruction, and using only the simple machinery of the "Reading and Coffee Room,"—has been able, within two months, to start *one hundred and three* young drunkards in a sober life—feeding them, clothing them, finding them occupations and inducing them to sign the pledge. Fancy what curses to the City those one hundred and three might have been now scattering, but for this! Then take the moral influence—not to be reckoned or counted—which one such man of warm heart, saved from the dens of vice, can be constantly exerting.

Still, with all this practical good from such efforts, every one occupied among the poor, must feel that it is an up-hill work at the best to interest a large class of our citizens in the matter. People do not seem able to remember long that there are any poor; or if, occasionally in church, and in very cold weather, they call to mind the homeless and the shivering, they satisfy their conscience with the thought of the multitudinous societies and almshouses for those creatures, and then drop the subject. Or they give money spasmodically at one time, and forget to repeat the gift—and what is worse, give no time or labor to the duty.

The great difficulty is to make men with incomes from $5,000 to $50,000, realize that there are people absolutely cold, hungry, forsaken, and unsheltered. It seems to them incredible that that superfluity which they throw to their dogs or to the swill-cans, might gladden many a family, or that what their children cast aside might clothe scores of little ones—or that the money squandered every day might save hundreds to life and happiness.

When one looks around for instance, at the operations of a single Society—like the Children's Aid Society, or the Prison Association, or the Five Points Mission, and thinks how paltry is the whole sum they spend, compared even with the income of some individual men in this City, and certainly with the incomes of the dwellers in any one fashionable street—and then imagines how many more prisoners conld be reformed, how many poor girls taught, how many boys placed at work, how many hungry little ones fed, or shivering ones clothed, with the mere extra unvalued spending-money of these people—he might easily be somewhat discouraged at the little now given and accomplished.

Do those who read this, really know what is the suffering of the City—especially of the children—and what is being done for its relief.

Let any one who wishes to prove for himself what poor children go through with in New-York, call down any evening at our News Boys' Lodging House (Sun Buildings), and talk with any one of the boys. If he inquires close enough, and the boy is not inclined to "sell" him, he will hear from some little fellow, perhaps not twelve, that he "don't live nowhere;" that he used to sleep in the Park, or under the news-office stairways; that he "haint nobody to care for him;" that "he haint no father nor mother," or "if he has, that they "drink, and lick him, and turn him out o' doors." You need not ask him if he has ever been hungry or cold—his sharp, pale face, is the answer to that. You feel it is hardly worth while to ask him any question of religion. He is plainly enough our domestic heathen. You would hardly venture to ask if he ever stole or cheated—for what else could you expect, some time, in his hunger and his ignorance. And yet he is only a sample of a multitude—easily redeemed, thank God! under good influences, but easily ruined now.

Or enter our "Italian School" of an evening, in the House of Industry, (Five Points,) and talk with any one of the bright-eyed, ragged little girls and boys, studying away so hard—"What business?" "Selling matches," they will say, or "blackening boots," or "going with the organ;" the same story with all—of poverty, friendlessness and ignorance. None with clothing enough to keep out even the Autumn cold, but yet industrious, eager to learn, and cheery. What volumes of pains and sufferings might be gathered from their little histories!

Or come with us to the home of an honest Protestant seamstress in East Thirty-third-street—a widow, with five or six children. Her room always neat, the children clean, each one working—even the girls of eleven and twelve—to get the family bread, and yet so poor that sometimes no food crosses their lips till the piece of bread they receive at noon in the Industrial School. Or to this poor Methodist widow in East Twenty-eighth-street, abandoned by her husband, and struggling almost in vain to save her little ones from hunger and cold. Or grope down in the basements in Roosevelt-street, where several families are crowded in one dark room, and the children are ragged and dirty and half starved.

Whoever desires to "realize Poverty" need only accompany our visitor in the Fourth Ward, in his daily rounds, and he will see what human wretchedness can be; and if he enters the school for those children (at No. 181 Cherry-street) he will also see what kindness and patience can accomplish for its relief. We believe if we could only introduce one of our millionaires to this single company of children and those engaged in this school, we should never have any more trouble about funds for Fourth Ward operations. Why will not some one of the thousands whom Providence has blessed with means for aiding just such enterprises look in for themselves into these things, and in this work. Knowledge is all we want.

C. L. B.,
Children's Aid Society, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

### Kidnapping in Cleveland.

TWO COLORED CHILDREN CARRIED INTO SLAVERY.

The Cleveland *Leader* states that on Monday, Oct. 31, a man called at the City Infirmary for the purpose of taking one or two children to adopt in his family. He stated that he was from Russell, Geauga County, and gave his name as EDICT. He represented that he had a large farm, and was desirous of taking one or two boys to bring up, who could work on the farm. He selected two colored children, and on his representations was allowed to take them away to his farm, where it was supposed they would have a good home.

Yesterday a man from Russell was in town, and was inquired of as to the standing of EDICT, and from him it was found that he had sold his farm some days ago, and that his reputation was that of a worthless, disreputable person. Search was then instituted for EDICT and the children, when it was found that he had bought tickets and taken the cars for Missouri. What he will do there with the two colored children, too young to defend themselves, or escape from whatever lot they may be placed in, it needs no prophet to foretell. We could not learn that any action had been taken to stop his progress, and even now, as our readers are perusing this paragraph, this child-stealer is probably fast hastening to St. Louis, to sell these children into hopeless Slavery.

A public meeting was held at Minneapolis, Minn. on the 24th October, to consider the late action of Auditor Dunbar in allowing the removal of $12,000 of Ohio State six per cent. bonds, pledged for the security of the issues of the Bank of St. Paul, and the substitution therefor of $20,000 Minnesota Railroad bonds—the latter having no certain value. The meeting resolved that the action of the Auditor was a gross outrage upon the public faith.

## NATIONAL POLITICS.

### The Failure of the Administration—Public Demoralization.

We have more than two hundred thousand office-holders in the United States, and not less than double that number of persons who are seeking to remove them and occupy their places. Let us for a moment contemplate the descent of this vast "horde of Apennine wolves" upon the plains and valleys of our industry, and measure their influence, if we can, upon the character of our institutions. They come down at each recurring election, armed with the weapons of management, intrigue and fraud. Their powers are vast, and they are exercised by hands skilled in the arts of deception. With appetites sharpened by hunger and want they barricade every avenue to the polls and subvert every effort at an honest expression of the public will.

Is it a wonder, then, that the Government is a mere tool of this or that political organization? that it descends to acts of meanness and immorality shocking to every sense of fair dealing? that it indulges in low spites and cunning devices? that it turns from right to left at the dictation of faction, whose policy is its law and to whose interests it is devoted? that it seeks to mislead the public mind upon every measure of general interest to society? that it uses the powers conferred upon it to degrade one portion of the community and elevate another? that it continually substitutes policy for law, and thus reduces the Administration to the character of a pot-house cabal? What wonder is it since the word of promise to the ear is always broken to the hope, that each recurring Administration quickly sinks under the weight of popular condemnation, and depends for its support alone upon the patriotic respect of the country for its public institutions? Let the bad tenant live out the conditions of his lease; let the unworthy representative live out the terms of his election, though he betrays his trust and forfeit the confidence of the people. It is the misfortune of free Governments, as well as all others, that bad men in office cannot be displaced, except under constitutional and legal forms, and these are mainly controlled by themselves.

What better evidence have we of the utter heartlessness, for instance, of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, than is afforded by a simple recurrence to the proceedings of his Nominating Convention, his own letter of acceptance, and his subsequent conduct touching the question of Slavery in the Territories? The resolutions of that Convention embodied the true policy and principles of the Government of the Union, so far as they related to that subject. The thirty years' agitation of the question, previous to the canvass of 1856, was quite sufficient to exhibit its real character. It had been proven to be a controversy between the Free and the Slave States concerning a matter which neither party could control. It was commenced in the North by declaring that Congress had complete jurisdiction of the subject, and that it was the duty of that body to interdict the further extension of Slavery. This pretension brought out a hostile Southern interest, who denied the power of Congress in the premises, and maintained the coequal right of their section in all the common Territories. The enactment of the Missouri restriction operated for a time as a truce upon the contending parties. It proposed to settle the matter by dividing the country into two parts, on the basis of free and slave labor. An adjustment so utterly repugnant to every sense of sound policy and constitutional law was not likely to satisfy the demands of the agitators who forced it through Congress. The acquisition of additional territories, to say nothing of the myriad of candidates for local and Federal offices, whose fortunes might be benefited by fanning into a blaze the faggots of sectional strife, was more than enough to invalidate and annul an adjustment which, at most, was a mere understanding between gentlemen holding high official positions from Northern and Southern constituencies.

The Missouri Act was, in truth, made the basis of agitation rather than of peace between the parties. It was held by the North to have settled the power of Congress over the Territories; and hence followed in due time, the Wilmot Proviso, opposition to the Fugitive Slave law, the organization of Abolition and Emigrant Aid Societies, and, finally, the Republican Party itself, based exclusively upon the support of the Free States. On the other hand the South put forth the most exorbitant and unreasonable pretensions, going to the extent of claiming that Slavery existed in all the Territories by virtue of the Constitution.

In the face of these formidable demonstrations by the two extremes or sections, and of the dangers they threatened to the Union, the Democratic Party committed itself to the principle that the Territories had, and ought to exercise, the exclusive right to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. This principle disfranchised nobody. It deprived the South of no rights, because Slavery is not only sensitive to local opinions, but cannot be introduced where the people oppose it. It was fair to the North, which really had nothing to do with the subject in any possible contingency. The Compromise Measures of 1850 were enacted upon this foundation. Two years afterwards, *previous to the organization of the Republican Party*, the two National Conventions at Baltimore, Whig and Democratic, committed themselves in the most emphatic language to this principle. They baptised it as the doctrine of self-government, a doctrine which, it was said, should have a universal application over the common jurisdiction of the country.

In 1854 this doctrine was put to test in Congress, and resulted in its adoption by that body, and its immediate application to the Territories then organized. In order to clear the way for its Government the Missouri restrictions were repealed.

The object of this legislation was to *localize* the subject of Slavery; to place it exclusively in the hands of the people interested in it; to take it out of general politics—out of the hands of the half million office-holders and office-hunters who had used it as a weapon of deception, that no further justification or excuse might be pleaded for its agitation in the States. It was found by experience that Slavery could not be transported, like merchandise, to this or that country. Those who stood by the way-side in the slave-producing States saw that, in spite of all appeals to the contrary, Slavery was on its way South, not West,—that cotton was more valuable than corn; that resolutions to establish it in Kansas, in vindication of imaginary rights, contained no element of either reproduction or of immigration. This simple fact was equally expressive to the Northern mind. The North could not, in fact, prohibit the establishment of slaves where there was no portion of the enslaved people to be thus affected. They could provide laws against it in Kansas, but those laws had been in operation in a more potent form long before the enactments of 1850 and 1854. They were identical in character with the resolutions of the South to create Slavery without either the means or the authority to do so.

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Mr. BUCHANAN came into office on the bases of an utter repudiation of these absurd theories. He had made a solemn pledge to the country, that he would use the powers of the Executive Department to localize the subject of Slavery. He denied, in the language of Mr. TOOMBS, both "the power and the policy" of Congressional intervention, and maintained that the people of the place should exercise absolute jurisdiction and control over the whole matter. Mr. BUCHANAN was nominated in opposition to, and in contempt of, the machinery of his party. The people for once overruled the office-holders. He reached the Presidency under circumstances more favorable to a peaceful and successful administration than any of his predecessors. His principal opponent was the nominee of the Republican Party—a party which maintained not only the authority of Congress over the Territories, but was committed in its very organization, to a restoration of the Missouri restriction, and to the policy of universal agitation of the Slavery question. All Mr. BUCHANAN had to do was to be honest, to preserve the character he had ustained during his canvass for a nomination, in-

dependent
his own party and of the two s
who live alone in the whirlwinds and storms of Slavery agitation. But Mr. BUCHANAN had not the strength of mind, the integrity of heart, nor the courage of soul, to be a director. He was made to obey and not command. His virtue is of that order which yields a faithful obedience to the behests of his enemies, and visits merciless wrath upon his friends and supporters. He has courage to do wrong, but is a coward in good works. The truth is more than apparent, he is deficient in the great qualities of statesmanship—he has neither head nor heart. What wonder is it, then, that his administration is a failure?

A DEMOCRAT.

### Reply of Senator Gwin to the California Letter of Senator Douglas.

*To the Editor of the Constitution:*

On the 16th of September last, the *National* newspaper, at San Francisco, published an elaborate address of Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, reviewing a speech delivered by me to a portion of my constituents at Grass Valley during the late canvass in California, which was published in the same paper on the 16th of July last. The address of Mr. DOUGLAS was published during my absence on a visit to the State Fair at Sacramento, and the brief period that intervened between my return home and the time fixed for my departure on the 20th of September, placed it out of my power to reply to it at that time.

A very large portion of the address is devoted to an exposition of the alleged inconsistencies on the subject of territorial power upon the part of a number of the most distinguished members of the Democratic Party. As no such charge of inconsistency is alleged by Mr. DOUGLAS against myself, having always avowed the same views upon this subject as I expressed them in my Grass Valley speech, I do not deem it necessary to review that portion of his address. If any of these gentlemen have changed their opinions, it no doubt was caused by the fact that they have adopted the authoritative exposition of the Constitution on this question by the Supreme Court of the United States; and if Mr. DOUGLAS had wisely pursued a similar course, no controversy would have arisen between him and myself. Indeed it is because, whilst professing to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, he at the same time assails one of its most vital provisions, that this controversy has arisen, not merely between him and myself, but also between him and the Democratic Party.

On the meeting of Congress in December, 1858, the Democratic members of the United States Senate, whilst retaining Mr. DOUGLAS as a member of the Committee on Territories, declined to designate him as the Chairman of that Committee. As one of the Democratic Senators who had concurred in that action, and holding myself responsible to the people of California for this and all other public acts, I gave in my speech at Grass Valley the reasons which influenced the Senate in displacing Mr. DOUGLAS from the position of Chairman of the Committee on Territories. In that speech I said that "He (Mr. DOUGLAS) had asserted in his Freeport speech that a territorial legislature could *lawfully*, by non-action or hostile legislation, exclude Slavery from such Territory."

How far Mr. DOUGLAS may or may not have entertained the same opinions previously, it is unnecessary for me to discuss. It is enough for me to say, in common with a great majority of the Democratic members of the Senate of the United States, that, whatever inference the Washington *Union* or any other newspaper may have drawn from his previous declarations, we attached no such meaning to them, nor could we with the record of his votes in the Senate of the United States before us on this question.

When the Kansas and Nebraska bill was under consideration in the Senate, Mr. CHASE, an Abolition Senator from Ohio, offered the following amendment to a section of the bill, "under which the people of the Territories through their appropriate representatives, may, if they see fit, prohibit Slavery therein." The section as thus proposed to be amended by Mr. CHASE would have read as follows:

"That the Constitution, and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which, being inconsistent with the principles of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void—it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, *under which the people of the Territory through their appropriate representatives may, if they see fit, prohibit the existence of Slavery therein.*"

On the 2d of March, 1854, the Senate voted on this amendment of Mr. CHASE, and it was rejected—Yeas 10, Nays 36—Mr. DOUGLAS voting against it, with every advocate of the Kansas-Nebraska bill then in his place in the Senate. On the 2d of July, 1856—Mr. TOOMBS' bill for the admission of Kansas as a State being under consideration in the Senate—Mr. TRUMBULL, the Republican colleague of Mr. DOUGLAS, moved the following amendment to the bill:

*And be it further enacted*, That the provision in the act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, which declares it to be "the true intent and meaning" of said act "not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," was intended to, and does, confer upon or leave to the people of the Territory of Kansas full power, at any time, through its Territorial Legislature, to exclude Slavery from said Territory, or to recognize and regulate it therein.

To which Mr. BENJAMIN moved an amendment, which was adopted, "Subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Mr. TRUMBULL'S amendment, as thus amended, was then rejected by the Senate—Yeas 11, Nays 34; Mr. DOUGLAS and every Democrat then in his seat voting against it.

Now if Mr. DOUGLAS had in March, 1854, suggested to Mr. CHASE so to modify his amendment as to say that, under the authority conferred upon the Territorial Legislature by the bill, it can "lawfully by non-action," or hostile legislation, exclude "Slavery from such Territory," no man can doubt but that Mr. CHASE would have immediately so worded his amendment, as he could thus have accomplished the precise object he had in view. But if Mr. DOUGLAS had then avowed the opinion that the Kansas-Nebraska bill conferred any such power upon the Territorial Legislature, he would at once, in my opinion, have been denounced by the Democratic members of the Senate. I certainly should have voted against any such amendment, and against the bill if it had been incorporated in it.

The same may be said with regard to the amendment of Mr. TRUMBULL in 1856.

But it would not alter the case if Mr. DOUGLAS had given such an interpretation to the Kansas-Nebraska bill previous to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, for he, and the Congress which passed that bill, had expressly submitted the decision of that and every question relating to Slavery to the Supreme Court of the United States. The real objection to his course now is, that after this tribunal has decided that question against his present views, he has discarded the arbitration created by the Constitution and selected by himself.

Before proceeding to demonstrate this position, I will state, that if Mr. DOUGLAS had held the trust of Chairman of any other Committee of the Senate, whose duties did not embrace reports and action on this question, I should cheerfully have voted for his reappointment, as I did for that of Mr. STUART, (who entertains precisely the same opinions upon this subject that Mr. DOUGLAS does,) as Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands; but surely it is most extraordinary that he should have expected the Democratic members of the Senate to make him their organ as Chairman of the Committee on Territories throughout an entire session of Congress, and, of course, acting in that important capacity constantly in opposition to their opinions upon this subject.

Mr. DOUGLAS nowhere in his letter to the editor of the *National* denies that I correctly state his position in his Freeport speech; on the contrary, he reaffirms his declaration at Freeport, and defends it. It therefore only remains for me to prove that his construction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill is in conflict with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case. In pages 55, 56 and 57 of the Senate edition of the Opinion of the Court, after having declared so much of the act of Congress of the 6th March, 1820, unconstitutional as prohibited Slavery in the Missouri Territory north of 36° 30', Chief Justice TANEY, as the organ of the Court, gives the reasons of that decision as follows:

"But the power of Congress over the person or property of a citizen can never be a mere discretionary power under our Constitution and form of Government. The powers of the Government and the rights and privileges of the citizen are regulated and plainly defined by the Constitution itself. And when the Territory becomes a part of the United States, the Federal Government enters into possession in the character impressed upon it by those who created it. It enters upon it with its powers over the citizen strictly defined, and limited by the Constitution, from which it derives its own existence, and by virtue of which alone it continues to exist and act as a Government and sovereignty. It has no power of any kind beyond it; and it cannot, when it enters a Territory of the United States, put off its character and assume discretionary or despotic powers which the Constitution has denied to it. It cannot create for itself a new character separated from the citizens of the United States, and the duties it owes them under the provisions of the Constitution. The Territory being a part of the United States, the Government and the citizen both enter it under the authority of the Constitution, with their respective rights defined and marked out; and the Federal Government can exercise no power over his person or property beyond what that instrument confers, nor lawfully deny any right which it has reserved.

A reference to a few of the provisions of the Constitution will illustrate this proposition.

For example, no one, we presume, will contend that Congress can make any law in a Territory respecting the establishment of religion, or the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the Press, or the right of the people of the Territory peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for the redress of grievances.

Nor can Congress deny to the people the right to keep and bear arms, nor the right to trial by jury, nor compel any one to be a witness against himself in a criminal proceeding.

These powers, and others, in relation to rights of person, which it is not necessary here to enumerate, are, in express and positive terms, denied to the General Government; and the rights of private property have been guarded with equal care. Thus the rights of property are united with the rights of person, and placed on the same ground by the fifth amendment to the Constitution, which provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, and property, without due process of law. An

citizen of the Uni
ties of its liberty or property, merely because he came himself or brought his property into a particular Territory of the United States, and who had committed no offence against the laws, could hardly be dignified with the name of due process of law.

So, too, it will hardly be contended that Congress could by law quarter a soldier in a house in a Territory without the consent of the owner, in time of peace; nor in time of war, but in a manner prescribed by law. Nor could they by law forfeit the property of a citizen in a Territory who was convicted of treason, for a longer period than for the life of the person convicted; nor take private property for public use without just compensation.

The powers over person and property of which we speak are not only not granted to Congress, but are in express terms denied, and they are forbidden to exercise them. And this prohibition is not confined to the States, but the words are general, and extend to the whole territory over which the Constitution gives it power to legislate, including those portions of it remaining under territorial government as well as that covered by States. It is a total absence of power everywhere within the dominion of the United States, and places the citizens of a Territory, so far as these rights are concerned, on the same footing with citizens of the States, and guards them as firmly and plainly against any inroads which the General Government might attempt, under the plea of implied or incidental powers. And if Congress itself cannot do this—if it is beyond the powers conferred on the Federal Government—it will be admitted, we presume, that it could not authorize a territorial government to exercise them. It could confer no power on any local government, established by its authority, to violate the provisions of the Constitution."—(Page 57.)

The Court then further proceeds to deny, as regards these powers, "That there is a difference between property in a slave and other property, and that different rules may be applied to it in expounding the Constitution of the United States."—(Page 57.)

Now I understand Mr. DOUGLAS distinctly to admit that Congress cannot "lawfully by non-action or hostile legislation, exclude Slavery from a territory," yet he asserts that a Territorial Legislature possesses this power; but this very point is decided against him in the Dred Scott case.

The Court having decided that Congress did not possess this power under the Constitution, say, "and if Congress itself cannot do this—if it is beyond the powers conferred upon the Federal Government—it will be admitted, we presume, that it could not authorize a Territorial Government to exercise them. It could confer no power on any local government, established to violate the provisions of the Constitution." (Page 57.) Here it is evidently decided by the Court that the Territorial Government possesses no such power, and that the Federal Government could confer no such power on any local government established by its authority; and why? Because such an act, whether passed by Congress itself, or any Territorial or local Government established by its authority, would "violate the provisions of the Constitution."

Here the Court expressly distinguish between the exercise of power by a State and a Territorial Government; and why? Because they base the want of constitutional power upon express inhibitions in the Constitution on Congress, which creates all Territorial Governments. Thus the Court say, for instance, "the powers over persons and property of which we speak are not only granted to Congress, but are in express terms denied, and they are forbidden to exercise them." How is Congress forbidden to exercise them? Why, by the passage of any law; and is not the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which, no doubt, was then under the consideration of the Court, an act of Congress? Would not all the inhibitions of the Constitution upon Congressional power be mere idle words if they can be evaded or violated by an act of Congress vesting precisely similar powers in a Territorial Government? It avails nothing to say that no law of a Territorial Legislature was before the Court when this decision was made.

Acts of Congress, and the clauses of the Constitution involving the whole power of the Federal Government on this subject were under the consideration of the Court, which decided as the true construction of these clauses of the Constitution that, whether Congress exercise these powers by its own express enactment, or attempts to confer them upon a territorial or any local government, "it would violate the provisions of the Constitution."

It is, therefore, too clear for controversy that it is expressly decided by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, that neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature can "lawfully by non-action, or hostile legislation, exclude Slavery from such Territory."

The difference between Mr. DOUGLAS and the Democratic Party sustained by this decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is this, that, whilst he admits that this inhibited power cannot be exercised directly by Congress, he yet contends that it may be exercised by a Territorial Government created by Congress. Now, this heresy of Mr. DOUGLAS is not only in conflict with this opinion of the Supreme Court, but also to that of the disssenting Judges in this case, for on this one point—that the power of a Territorial Government created by Congress could not be contradistinguished from that of Congress—the opinion of the Court was unanimous. The declaration, then, of Mr. DOUGLAS, that a Territorial Legislature can exercise any power within the inhibition of the Constitution upon the power of Congress, is contradicted by the deliberate judgment of every member of the Supreme Court of the United States. And here I may well rest the question.

Your obedient servant,
WM. M. GWIN.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1859.

### Hon. A. S. Diven on General and Local Politics.

ELMIRA, Monday, Oct. 31, 1859.

S. P. ALLEN, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I am in receipt of yours of the 27th. I am but just home from Missouri, where I have been for the past six weeks, and have to be in New-York part of this week. I regret that I cannot comply with your kind invitation, as I would be glad to address the citizens of Rochester on State policy. I know there is no part of the State more interested in her public works.

The attempt on the part of politicians to make capital out of the financial difficulties of the State is productive of great mischief to her interests. When Republicans are in power Democrats seek to make the expenses as large as possible, that they may charge extravagance and high taxation upon the majority, and there are, unfortunately, enough venal men in all majority parties to be used by the minority in degrading the majority. Again, the majority wanting firmness to meet the responsibility of such taxation as is necessary to protect the honor of the State and advance her improvements, shrink from appropriations proper to be made. It would be a happy thing for the State of New-York if conservative councils could prevail for a while, at least, until her Canals were finished, and her finances placed upon a sound basis.

You know my policy with regard to our Public Works, whether owned by the State or corporations. It is that they should be managed for the convenience of the public, in cheapening and facilitating travel and transportation—that in the rivalry between Railroads and Canals the reduction in charges operates in favor of the public—that the true policy of the State, in meeting the rivalry created by the Railroads to the Canals, is *to make the Canals so perfect and the transportation so cheap, as to secure the whole of it if possible.* This will advance our internal interest, while it will secure to our commercial emporium her great prominence over the other cities of the Union. In this light, I am opposed to any sale of the Canals, however advantageous to our treasury such a course might be.

We know full well that no purchasers could be found at such a sale, save the Great Central Railroad monopoly, and heaven save us from that monopoly when the Canals of the State shall be subject to it. It has then but to strike a bargain with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which has already secured the public works of Pennsylvania, and then the trade of the country is at the mercy of two mammoth corporations.

Turning to National politics, all we have to do, in my judgment, is to *adhere to our Philadelphia Platform.* Keep free from all other issues—maintain our high Constitutional ground of Free Labor for the Territories—oppose alike the position of the President's parties, that the Constitution takes Slavery into the Territories and protects it there so long as they remain Territories, and the position of DOUGLAS that Congress has no legislative control over the Territories. By the by, I don't understand DOUGLAS denying this doctrine of the Democracy, that Slavery goes by virtue of the Constitution into the Territories, and that the people of the Territories, notwithstanding their sovereignty, are restrained by the Constitution from abolishing Slavery while they remain a Territory. Thus making those sovereigns the nursery of this institution. I think some of the admirers of Mr. DOUGLAS have lost sight of this peculiarity of his Squatter Sovereignty.

Yours truly,
A. S. DIVEN.

### A Time-Ball on the Brooklyn Heights.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 4, 1859.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The report of the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, given in your estimable paper to-day, affords us the opportunity to call the attention of the Chamber of Commerce and of the public to the Meteorological Observatory erected by Mr. C. BECKER, nautical and astronomical instrument maker, No. 54 Columbia-street, on the Brooklyn Heights.

On the cupola of that observatory is placed a time-ball, which has been operating now several weeks; and established by Mr. BECKER at his own expense. The height of the cupola is nearly equal to that of the cupola of the Merchants' Exchange, and the time-ball on it is elevated 132 feet above the level of the mean-tide, and can be seen easily on board of all the vessels lying in the harbor of New-York. It is three feet and four inches in diameter, and drops *every hour* within a fraction of a second, while the time-ball which is spoken of in the above-named report is intended to drop only once a day, to indicate true noon in the same manner as those which for several years have been working in nearly all the European seaports. Every sloop captain, who would regulate or verify his chronometer, will acknowledge the importance of this improvement, by means of which the correct astronomical time will be afforded to him every hour instead of only once a day. The time-ball consists in two half circles of sheet iron, provided with four holes to lessen the influence of the wind; these half circles, when in rest, form one half circle; and by a very ingenious contrivance, they begin to turn round their axles every ten minutes before the full hour, and on that time form a whole circle, which at the same moment, as above stated, within the fraction of a second, falls suddenly asunder, so that every ship, however short its stay in the harbor might be, is able to adjust its chronometers. The meredian of the Observatory is laid down by Mr. BECKER with the utmost accuracy by means of his own made equatorial telescope. The longitude and the latitude of the ball is determined by him as follows: Latitude 40° 42′ 4″; longitude 74° 0′ 36″.

We are confident that Mr. BECKER will be ready to give access to his Observatory to all who are interested in navigation, and in the development and promotion of science and arts in the United States of America.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN, L. L. D.,
No. 7 Beekman-street, Room No. 2.
ROBT. TIDEMAN, R. M.

### Navigation of the Harlem River.

The project of rendering the Harlem River navigable, and of thus completing water communication around the island, is attracting the special attention of residents in the extreme upper part of the City. M'Comb's Dam, as our readers are aware, has been removed, and a free bridge, which shall not interrupt navigation, is to be erected by authority of the State in its place.

A meeting of residents of the vicinity was held, at Kingsbridge, on Monday evening, at which the whole subject was discussed. Col. L. G. MORRIS presided, and a Committee appointed at a previous meeting reported on the feasibility of organizing a Company for establishing steamboat navigation upon the Harlem River, rehearsing the favorable results which have attended the running of a small steamer—the *Emily*—there during the past Summer. Mr. C. E. MEGRATH also made some pertinent statements of fact upon the same subject.

It was then resolved that a Company be now organized by the name of the Harlem and Spuyten-Duyvil Navigation Company, for the purpose of establishing a line of steamers between those points, touching at M'Comb's Dam, High Bridge, Morris' Dock, Fordham and Kingsbridge—with a capital of $50,000. Mr. DYCKMAN, the proprietor of a large estate on the New-York shore, thereupon guaranteed to the Company a road three rods wide from the Kingsbridge road at or near Tubbyhook to the Harlem River, for the purpose of a landing; and Mr. N. P. BAILEY also guaranteed that the Company should have such extent of ground on the Westchester shore upon his property for similar use for a period of years, without charge. It was further resolved that Mr. LEWIS G. MORRIS should be President, and Mr. N. P. BAILEY the Treasurer of the Company, and the following gentlemen form the Executive Committee: Geo. B. Butler, Isaac Dyckman, H. W. T. Mali, Charles E. Megrath, George Law and Moses Devoe. Subscriptions were then made for a large portion of the capital stock, to be available when the certificate of incorporation should be filed and the Company incorporated; and the Executive Committee were directed to keep the subscription list open for one week. Resolutions were also passed directing the local Representatives in Congress and the Legislature to procure the aid of the National and State Governments, if possible, to the improvement of the Harlem River, after which the meeting adjourned.

The spirit of enthusiasm of the meeting promised the best results for the enterprise.

## PERSONAL.

The Kemble vase, presented to Charles Kemble, by his friends in London, on his retirement from the stage in 1839, has recently been brought to this country by his daughter, Fanny Kemble, and placed in the store of Messrs. Shreve, Brown & Co., for safe keeping and inspection. It is a massive and imposing work, standing 38 inches in height, of pure solid silver, costing upwards of $2,000. The base is square, bearing the presentation inscription. The body gives in *alto relievo* the "Seven Ages," finished in frost-work; on the cover stands a statuette of Mr. Kemble as Hamlet. It is an interesting work of art, and well worth a critical examination.

The Boston *Transcript* states that Dr. R. Solger, now of that city, and formerly of New-York, has been unanimously awarded the prize offered for a poem by the New-York Committee of the centennial celebration of Schiller's birthday. Dr. Solger's engagement to pronounce an anniversary oration at the Schiller festival in Boston will prevent him from accepting the invitation tendered by the Germans of New-York to be present at the festivities in that City on the 10th inst. He will deliver his poem at the dinner to take place at the Astor House on the succeeding day.

The game of chess played at the Athenæum, yesterday, by Dr. Lewis and Mr. Paul Morphy, resulted in favor of the latter. The odds of a knight had been allowed Dr. Lewis. Mr. Morphy and Mr. Tilghman then played two games, with the same allowance of odds in favor of Mr. Tilghman. The first game was won by Mr. Morphy, and the second was won by his adversary.

Prof. Felton is a prominent candidate for the Presidency of Harvard College, which has just been vacated by Dr. Walker.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Uriah A. Hyde, formerly of Somers, Conn., who left that town six years ago, and was last heard of at Springfield, Mass., where his horse and wagon were found, and he was supposed at the time to have been murdered, has turned up in the northern part of the State of New-York. He gives no reason for his sudden departure. It is supposed he was partially insane at the time. His friends knew nothing of his whereabouts until within a few days past, when his son, who had visited the region where he had heard his father was, returned with the information that his father was there.

The last Thursday in November, the 24th day of the month, will be observed as Thanksgiving in sixteen States, namely: Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina and Minnesota. Thus far the same day has been fixed upon in all the States where the Festival has been appointed.

The Lynn Mechanics' Association give notice of their intention to petition the Legislature for an act of incorporation, including the right to manufacture boots and shoes, the capital not to exceed fifty thousand dollars, the principal object of the Association being to afford protecttion to its members.

Workmen are now engaged in Washington in laying the granite foundation for the pedestal for Mills' equestrian statue of Washington, at the Circle in the First Ward. The statue will be located nearly in the centre of the Circle, and will probably be inaugurated on the 22d of February.

Judge Sprague, of the United States District Court of Boston, has decided that, where pilots render salvage service, they are not to be limited to the mere fees for pilotage as compensation.

The Grand Trunk Railroad Company has just completed an iron bridge on the Presumpscot (Me.) River. The structure is 300 feet in length, and cost $25,000.

Plans for the erection of a new hospital, on an extensive scale, have been adopted by the City Council of Cincinnati.

By a decision of the Circuit Court at Cincinnati, the office of City Marshal has been abolished.

The number of voters registered in the City of Troy is 5,219, an excess of 1,210 over last year's vote.

## LAW REPORTS.

### The Cunningham-Burdell Case Again.

THE MAN WHO DISCOVERED THE BOGUS BABY PLOT.

*George D. Bulen et al.* vs. *William Burdell et al.*—This was another branch of the famous baby case, and is an action in partition between the heirs of Harry Burdell, deceased. The plaintiff now came before Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers, and made a motion for permission to amend, or file a supplemental complaint, in which to set up a claim for $4,100, alleged to have been expended by him in the contest before the Surrogate, in relation to Mrs. Cunningham's claim. In his affidavit Bulen claims that it was by his counsel that the bogus baby plot was discovered, by which means the revelations were brought to the knowledge of the District-Attorney, which resulted in the exposition of the affair.

The defendant's object, urging that as the report of the Referee is already in, it is too late for the present motion to be made; that nothing new is alleged or shown to warrant such an order in this stage of the case; that the present motion has already in effect been decided by the result of a former motion; that if alleged, it would be demurrable and could not be proven in this action; that there is sufficient personality to pay the claim, if just, and that an action at law is now pending on contract, to recover the money; and that the charges are exorbitant and should be submitted to a jury in the due course of that action; and that this, which is the fifth trial to get this money allowed without so submitting it, is only in furtherance of threats to delay the settlement of the estate, until the heirs are forced to allow the claim.

Argument still pending. Samuel D. Tilden and John Rankin, Jr., for motion;

erately inquired for at essentially unaltered quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened briskly and buoyantly for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, prices of which improved slightly. Toward the close, the inquiry diminished, and less firmness was apparent, though the principal holders were not disposed to make any material concessions to buyers. Sales have been reported of 17,500 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 80@$4 85, chiefly at $4 80; extra State, at $4 95@$5 05, chiefly at $4 95@$5, the closing rates; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 85@$5; extra Wisconsin at $5 05@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 10@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 40; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 65 ℔ barrel.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound Flour | $3 90 @ $4 60 |
| Superfine State | 4 80 @ 4 85 |
| Extra State | 4 95 @ 5 05 |
| Superfine Western | 4 85 @ 5 00 |
| Extra Wisconsin | 5 05 @ 6 00 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan | 5 10 @ 6 30 |
| Inferior Extra Ohio | 5 20 @ 5 40 |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds. | 5 45 @ 5 65 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 5 70 @ 6 75 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 05 @ 5 20 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 40 @ 7 50 |
| Inferior to choice Extra Missouri | 5 30 @ 7 50 |
| Extra Kentucky and Tennessee | 5 50 @ 8 50 |

Southern Flour is very moderately inquired for, at former prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,400 bbls., at $5 45@$5 70 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian continues scarce and quiet. Sales 360 bbls. extra, low to very choice, chiefly at $5 25@$6 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited request, at $3 60 @$4 35 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $4 05@$4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active to-day; prices have not varied materially; sales have been reported of 19,000 bushels, including good white Canada at $1 36½; No. 1 Chicago Spring, at $1 10; choice White Western, at $1 50; amber Michigan at $1 32½@$1 35; choice red Tennessee at $1 32½; and very choice red Texas at $1 37½ ℔ bushel. Corn is scarce and inactive; sales have been confined to 7,000 bushels, at $1 02@$1 03 for prime to choice yellow Southern; 99c.@$1 for round yellow, and 98c. for new do. do. ℔ bushel. Rye is in fair request, and is doing better; sales 12,500 bushels, at 85c.@86c., chiefly @86c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in reduced supply, and is held firmly. The demand is good. Sales 24,500 bush., including common to good State, at 80c.@85c., and prime Canada West, to arrive, on private terms, ℔ bush. Oats are less sought after, including Canada at 44c. @44½c.; Western and State at 43½c.@44c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 38c.@41c., and Southern at 37c. @40c. ℔ bushel. Mr. Wm. G. Cutting notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs thus: "Low and medium brands of State and Western Flour have been in active request during the past week. The demand has been mainly for home use, though in part for shipment and on speculation. Extra State has met with most favor. This description is not very plenty. Shipping brands of Round Hoop Extra Ohio have likewise been extensively sought after. Prices opened in favor of purchasers. Toward the close of business on Thursday the tendency was upward. The better qualities have been moderately inquired for, at essentially unaltered quotations. Yesterday, the transactions were restricted, and the market closed tamely. Wheat has been more sought after, mainly by millers, though in part by speculators, and, less extensively, by shippers. Desirable lots, especially of Winter, have not been very freely offered, and prices of such have been well supported. Yesterday, sales were limited, owing in part to the absence of expected receipts. Barley has been in active demand, and prices have advanced, closing with an upward tendency. The amount here is moderate for the season, and desirable lots, which are wanted, are not plenty. The movement of the crop has attracted much attention during the week. The receipts at tide water, from the opening of the Canals to the 1st of November, have been 2,250,700 bushels, against 2,420,100 bushels during the same period last year—indicating a deficiency this season of 1,169,400 bushels. It has been reported that only a small quantity, yet to come forward, has been collected in the State, and the supplies from Canada East are, in a measure, cut off by the scarcity of shipping facilities."

HAY—Sales 1,500 bales at full prices.

IRON—Sales 300 tons Scotch Pig at $23 50@$24 50 ℔ ton, usual credit.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine have been sparingly sought after at former rates. Spirits Turpentine is in slack demand, chiefly at 46c.@46¾c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered, and has been less inquired for at easier prices. Sales, to-day, 2,500 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 25@$15 37 for Mess; $15 50 for uninspected do.; and $10 50 for prime, ℔ bbl. Of the sales 500 bbls. Mess were for delivery, at the option of the seller, to the close of current year, at $15 37½ ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, including Hams, at 9¾c., and Shoulders, at 7¼c.@7½c., ℔ lb. Bacon is in request at uniform rates. Sales have been reported of 600 boxes Cumberland Middles, deliverable within four months, at 8¾c. ℔ lb. Lard favors buyers; sales, to-day, 350 tcs. and bbls. fair to choice, at 10¾c.@10¾c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Beef continues plenty and heavy. The transactions include 350 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$9 50 for new repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $14@$14 25 for do. Prime, in bbl. Prime Mess, $17@$19 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is quiet at 15c.@21c. for State; and 11c.@18c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand at from 8c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 80 tcs., at from $3 37½@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SPELTER—Has been in demand at steady rates.

SUGARS—Have been in good request, and sales have been made to-day of 915 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 6c.@7c.; 512 hhds. New-Orleans, at 7¾c.@8c., and 200 hhds. Melado, at 5¾c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand has been moderate,—mainly for Cuba. Prices have not varied. Sales, since Tuesday last, 87 hhds. Kentucky at 4½c.@9c. 32 cases Seed Leaf at 8c.@22c.; 82 bales Havana at 38c.@75c.; and 47 bales Cuba on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at 26½c.@27c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements have been confined to 150 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d.; and 200 tcs. Cheese at 25s. For Glasgow 60 tcs. Beef at 6s.; 50 boxes Cheese, and 325 pkgs. Butter at 40s. For other ports nothing really new.

## POLITICAL.

**SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.**
IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION:
*For Senator.*
BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.
GEORGE W. BLUNT, Chairman.
Elliott F. Shepard, Secretary.

**FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—XVIIIth WARD.**
**PEOPLE'S AMERICAN AND WHIG NOMINATION:**
*For Member of Assembly:*
JOHN S. COCKS.

**REGULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.**
SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards.
WILLIAM McMURRAY.

**REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.**
FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
(XIth, XIIth and XVIIth Wards.)
FOR SENATOR
MERWIN R. BREWER.

**TWENTY-FIRST WARD.**
Fifteenth Assembly District.
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
*For Assembly:*
GEO. W. VARIAN.

**SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.**
REGULAR AMERICAN NOMINATION.
*For Member of Assembly:*
HENRY J. IRVING.

**SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.**
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
*For Member of Assembly:*
FREDERICK A. CONKLING.

**REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.**
Ninth Assembly District, Sixteenth Ward,
*For Assembly:*
DAVID R. JAQUES.

**FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.**
UNION CANDIDATE,
DR. SAMUEL HALL.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!—TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members of this Association and the Republicans of the Ward, will meet at Head-quarters, corner 128th-st. and 3d-av., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. It is highly important that every member should be present, and the officers of the Association hope that each one will consider it his duty to be on hand for service. A few hours devoted to the cause may insure victory.

☞ The Executive Committee will meet at 7 o'clock. Each member of said Committee is hereby notified to be present. By order, JACOB FISHER, Pres.
W. E. Pabor, Secretary.

**FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT**—COMprising the Ist, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth, and XIVth Wards.
*Democratic Republican Regular Nomination.*
FOR STATE SENATOR,
WILLIAM WILSON.

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**CANDIDATE FOR THE ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY District, XXth Ward,**
CUMMINGS H. TUCKER.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN, corner of DeKalb and Carlton avs. Rev. Alexander Jack, of Newburgh, is expected to preach in the above church, TO-MORROW, Nov. 6. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, Between 1st and 2d avs.—SABBATH, 6th inst., Bishop Janes will preach at 10½ A. M., and Bishop Scott at 7 P. M. Seats free.

REV. JOHN L. SMITH, OF INDIANA, will preach in the Allen-st. Methodist Episcopal Church at 10½ A. M. There will also be preaching in this Church as usual at 3 and 7 P. M.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder George Storrs will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Brooklyn.—The Pastor, Rev. W. A. Bartlett, will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on SUNDAY, Nov. 6, at 7½ P. M. Communion at 10½ A. M.

NEW CHURCH PUBLIC WORSHIP.—REV. Thomas Wiles, of Philadelphia, will preach at Goldbeck's Musical Hall (formerly Lyric Hall) on SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

**SIXTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY,**
20th-st., near 7th-av.

Rev. Moses Ballou will preach in the MORNING, services commencing at 10½ o'clock.
Rev. Elbridge G. Brooks,
Pastor elect, will be installed in the AFTERNOON, services 3 o'clock.
Invocation and Reading of the Scriptures,
Rev. Henry Blanchard.
Sermon by Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D.
Installing Prayer, Rev. B. Peters.
Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. Moses Ballou.
Address to the Society, Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D.
Concluding Prayer, Rev. Henry Lyon.
Benediction by the Pastor.
EVENING SERVICE.
Rev. Elbridge G. Brooks
will preach; services commence at 7½ o'clock.

ABINGDON-SQUARE UNION CHURCH—Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. The first semi annual meeting of the Sabbath School, will be held TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Addresses by the following interesting speakers: B. B. Atterbury, J. H. Burtis, and others. Preaching, as usual, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the Evening, *Gambling*—one of the sins of the City.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. In the evening Mr. B. will commence a series of doctrinal discourses. Subject—*The Safe Side.* The public are cordially invited to attend.

DEDICATION.—THE NEW CHURCH EDIFICE of the First Freewill Baptist Church, in 28th-st., near Broadway, will be dedicated on TO-MORROW. Preaching—at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the pastor, Rev. D. M. Graham; at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. G. H. Ball, of Buffalo, N. Y.; at 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. Geo. T. Day, of Providence, R. I.

WARREN-STREET CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—This congregation, at present worshiping at No. 68 East Warren-st., will have preaching on the SABBATH, (the 6th inst.,) at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by Rev. C. Bachmann, of Hudson; also, a prayer meeting at 3 P. M., to which all are invited. Sabbath School morning and afternoon.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY YOUNG PEOPLE'S BAPTIST UNION PRAYER MEETING will be held with the Tabernacle Baptist Church (2d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.) on next WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 7½ o'clock. In consequence of the increasing interest, these meetings will be held twice a month hereafter.

GOD WILLING, A DISCOURSE WILL BE delivered by the Pastor, Hugh Henry Blair, in the Charles-st. Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, on the late painful occurrence at Harper's Ferry. At the close a collection will be taken up to aid in building a United Presbyterian Church, in Leavenworth City, Kansas. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER—Foot of Laight-st., North River.—Preaching TO-MORROW, by Rev. Joseph M. Waite, minister in charge. Subject, in the Forenoon—*The Magna in the Wilderness*; in the Afternoon—*Vashti.* Services begin at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

UNION PRAYER AND EXPERIENCE Meeting in Seventh-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 6, at 3½ o'clock. Also, preaching in the above Church EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. F. S. De Hass. All seats free.

THIRD-AV. RAILROAD DEPOT, BETWEEN 65th and 66th sts., Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Albert B. King, Pastor. Preaching in the North Hall, up stairs, at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Seats free. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2½ P. M

MISS A. F. PEASE, MRS. FRENCH, TRANCE mediums, and others, are expected to lecture upon Spiritualism next SUNDAY, day and evening, at usual church hours, in Metropolitan Academy Hall, on 6th-av., near 9th-st. Seats free. Circles every day and evening except Monday.

RT. REV. BISHOP ODENHEIMER, OF New-Jersey, will visit St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City, on SUNDAY, 6th inst., in the morning, for the institution of Rev. J. Brinton Smith as Rector of the Parish; and in the evening will administer the rite of confirmation. Services commence at 10½ and 7½.

COOPER INSTITUTE—UNION SABBATH SERvices. 25th Sunday, Nov. 6. Rev. Charles J. Jones will preach in the large Hall at 3 P. M. Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., at 7½ P. M. Prayer Meeting at 8 A. M., in Room No. 24. Union Sunday noon Prayer at 12 M. All are invited to attend.

A REVIEW OF REV. DR. THOMPSON'S lecture on the *Rich Man and Lazarus* will be given by Rev. Moses Ballou, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, (corner of Downing,) TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. E. G. Brooks, of Massachusetts, will preach in the morning, at 10½ o'clock.

CITY MISSION.—THE OPENING SERVICES of the 53d-st. Methodist Episcopal Church (near 8th-av.) will be continued TO-MORROW. Services at 10½ A. M., conducted by Dr. McClintock and Bishop Simpson; at 3 P. M. by Rev. E. O. Perrin, of Baltimore, and at 7, evening, by Rev. S. M. Beatty, of Ohio.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. Robert G. Dickson. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Also on FRIDAY EVENING, at No. 68 West 11th-st. All are invited. Seats all free.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH—CORNER OF Broome and Chrystie sts. Services SUNDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. F. F. Remington will preach in the EVENING. Collections morning and evening, towards repairs. All persons invited to attend.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP BOWMAN, OF Pennsylvania, will preach in the Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, (54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,) TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Service to begin at 3½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Hospital.

REV. DOCTOR DOWLING, THE PASTOR, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine. Evening service commences at 7 o'clock, on and after next Sunday. Prayer meeting at 6.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. THOMAS T. Guion, Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverly-place. Services 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Rev. Charles Reynolds, of Lawrence, Kansas, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½. P. M. Seats free.

REV. HOOPER CREWS, OF ROCKFORD, Ill., will preach in the M. E. Church in 86th-st., near 4th-av. (Yorkville,) TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor in the morning at 10½ o'clock. Sacramental Services at 3 P. M.

LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner of Laight and Varick sts. The Pastor, W. L. Hall, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., his second Anniversary Sermons. Come and enjoy this special occasion.

REV. DR. BETHUNE WILL PREACH IN the Church of Rev. Mr. Van Dyke on the corner of Clinton and Remsen sts., TO-MORROW MORNING. This will be Dr. Bethune's first sermon in Brooklyn since his return from Europe.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES and others willing to promote their welfare, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Oral services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; by signs at 3 P. M. The Rector will preach, TO-MORROW EVENING.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 6th inst., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. Durbin; at 3 P. M. by Rev. Hooper Crecos, of the Rock River Conference; at 7, EVENING, by Rev. Bishop Janes. Seats free.

SPIRITUALISM.—PROF. PAYTON SPENCE, M. D., is engaged to speak at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Nov. 6. Morning, 10½—Subject—*Spiritualism, its work and object.* Evening, 7½—Subject—*The Races of Men.*

DEKALB-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching, MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. S. M. Beatty, the Western pioneer preacher. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. W. H. Norris, presiding elder. Seats free.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—On and after SABBATH, Nov. 6, the services in the Central Congregational Church, on Ormund-st., near Fulton-av., Rev. J. Clement French, Pastor, will be at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

BROOME-STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—Corner Greene-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. In the chapel, corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of the evening discourse by the Pastor, *Peniel.*

PROF. EATON, D. D., (OF MADISON UNIVERsity) will deliver his popular lecture, *The True Man*, at the Sixteenth-st. Baptist Church, (West 16th-st., near 8th-av.,) on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 10. Tickets 25 cents. See advertisement.

SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Metropolitan Academy Hall, on 6th-av., near 9th-st. Lectures at 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Circles every day and evening, except Monday.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in Trenor Hall, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Entrance in 34th-st. Seats free.

REV. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., WILL preach in Grace Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING next, the 6th inst., in behalf of the Brotherhood of that Church.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF the Carlton-avenue M. E. Church, Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Evening subject—*The Trial and Reward of Constancy.*

EAST BROOKLYN BAPTIST CHURCH, Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Rev. Hiram Hutchings Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P.M. Seats provided for strangers.

REV. JOSEPH SANDERSON WILL PREACH in the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., on NEXT SABBATH EVENING, (Nov. 6,) at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

REV. THEO. L. CUYLER WILL DELIVER his sixth anniversary sermon (as Pastor) in the Market-st. Church TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats for strangers who come early.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. J. McC. Holmes will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and be installed Pastor at 3½ P. M. Sabbath School meeting in the EVENING at 7 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—The Pastor, Rev. H. S. Carpenter, will preach at 10½ A. M., on SUNDAY NEXT. The public are invited.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—PREACHING EVERY SABBATH by D. J. Robinson. Seats free. Hall No. 24. Subjects, 10½ A. M., *Primitive Church order*; 3 P. M., *Lord's Supper and Experience Meeting.*

REV. DR. BETHUNE IS EXPECTED TO preach in the 21st-st. Reformed Dutch Church, between 5th and 6th avs., next Lord's Day, in the AFTERNOON. Service will commence at 3½ o'clock.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY—BROADway and 32d-st. Rev. O. B. Frothingham. Subject for the morning—*Unconscious Influence.* Evening—*Faith in Christ.*

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST MARINERS' SOCIETY, whose object is to promote the Gospe amongst seamen, will meet with the 6th-st. Baptist Church SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 16. Addresses and relating of experiences may be expected by converted seamen and others.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Wm. Ready, Presiding Elder in the Oneida Conference, and in the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. Janes. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morning service.

THE LESSON OF THE HOUR.—BISHOP Snow, of Mount Zion Church, will preach on the above theme TO-MORROW, at 3½ o'clock and 7½ P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Those who would know the world's impending doom are invited.

REV. S. W. J. WYLIE, D. D., OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach TO-MORROW in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., Brooklyn, at 10½ A. M. Services at 3½ P. M.; also, Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. Cheever will preach on *The Sacredness and Safety of the pursuit of Principle above all expediency*, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL will preach in Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Atonement.*

REV. PROFESSOR MATTISON PREACHES as usual TO-MORROW, at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

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BOARDING.—A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY would let to two gentlemen a front room on second story, with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 346 Bleecker-st., corner Charles-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD board for families and single gentlemen, may be had at Mrs. MACKIE'S, No. 81 9th-st.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
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# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1859.

**THE NEW-YORK TIMES.**

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.


### The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete Digest of Events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued This (Saturday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Northern Light*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 P. M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 1 o'clock. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

This issue of The Times for California contains the complete History of the Virginia Rebellion, with the speeches of John Brown in full, the evidence given at the Trial, and the Forbes Correspondence,—the whole forming a connected narrative of the events incident to the recent outbreak.

### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Marble Heart.

WINTER GARDEN—Smike.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Going it Blind.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Le Demi-Monde.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Old and Young—Rob Roy.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Paul Pry. Evening—Wreck Ashore.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Christy's Minstrels.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL—Dissolving Views—Journey Through Great Britain and Ireland.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—Two Paintings by Rosa Bonheur.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *America*, at Halifax, not only brings a verification of the statement that a Franco-Austrian treaty of peace had been signed at Zurich, but supplies us with the stipulations embraced in the instrument. They respond so entirely to the Villafranca formula as to require no repetition. The general Congress to adjust details will probably assemble at Brussels: and it is stated semi-officially that while the minor States will, as a principle, be excluded, Piedmont will be conceded a seat, and, in certain contingencies, the Holy See and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. England, if we are to judge by the unanimous tone of the journals, will not participate in the deliberations. The arrangements at Zurich are received with undisguised aversion in Italy. In answer to the universal protest, the King of Sardinia has reiterated his phrase that he will not consent to see the independence of Italy sacrificed. In the meantime, Naples is strengthening its forces on the Roman frontier, and is reported to have dispatched a fleet to Ancona. A rumor prevailed at Turin that Piedmont was about to meet this advance by sending a squadron in the same direction.

The project of a transatlantic voyage for the *Great Eastern* had been withdrawn, for the present season at least. The Directors, at a meeting held on the 19th ult., definitely decided upon that course. The Atlantic cable is again the subject of investigation. A scientific commission sent to examine the Valentia terminus, had expressed itself as hopeful of recovering the useless wire, and as favorable to submerging a new and stronger one.

The preparations of Spain for the invasion of Morocco, which had been interrupted by negotiations, have been resumed, and the war finally resolved upon.

From Cochin-China, the French Government learns that the Admiral in command of the expedition had decided upon the abandonment of Touran, the sickness and demoralization of the troops rendering further occupation impracticable.

Commodore Vanderbilt seems to have experienced a sudden spasm of sensitiveness to statements of the newspaper Press. He has made complaint against the editor of the Times, and asked his arraignment on charge of having libeled him in the publication, on the 18th October, of what were believed to be facts concerning the sending of arms and munitions of war on board the steamer *Philadelphia*, and the presumed intention of the Commodore to open the Transit route across Nicaragua by force, if necessary. We have certainly made no statements on this subject for which we did not suppose we had perfectly reliable authority;—and we shall be quite willing to submit to the public, either on a trial or in any other way that may suit Commodore Vanderbilt, the evidence on which we relied.

The steamer *Champion*, sunk on Wednesday last in the Sound, by collision, was yesterday reported to have been raised, and to be on her way to the City in tow of steam-tugs. The body of Jackson, the fireman, who was killed by the explosion in the fire-room, has been recovered and a Coroner's Jury summoned. That of Steele had not been found. At New-Haven there were rumors that two or three ladies who were passengers are missing. Some progress has been made in the preparations for raising the *New World*. Having been relieved of the heavy portions of her machinery, she was forced into shallower water, and at low tide she is nearly free to her main deck. Most of the baggage and freight have been recovered.

Democrats of both branches, as well as the Republicans and Americans, were busy last evening in ratifying the numerous candidates whom they have advanced for Senators or Assemblymen. In the Seventh, Ninth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, the Republicans had enthusiastic gatherings; and in the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards, Democratic meetings, of equal significance, were held. Ex-Mayor Wood delivered an address before one of these assemblages.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Police, the amended rules and regulations for the government of the force were reported, and ordered to be engrossed for printing. Several resignations of Policemen were accepted, and a special meeting was called for Monday, to make arrangements for the election, to take place on the ensuing day.

The Foreign news, quoting Consols lower, somewhat depressed the Stock Exchange, yesterday, after the close of dealing at the early board. In the afternoon prices were ⅛@¼ per cent easier. Exchange on Europe closed dull, at 110@110½. The *Ocean Queen* for Havre, to-morrow, will take about $800,000 in Gold and Silver.

Flour was less active, and closed heavily. Wheat attracted less attention. The transactions in Corn were unimportant. Rye and Barley were more sought after. Provisions were depressed. Cotton was purchased to the extent of 1,500 bales, part *in transitu*, at drooping rates. Sugars were in lively demand, and were firmer. Coffee, Fish, Rice, and Whiskey, were less inquired for. Hay, Hides, Hops, Metals, Tallow, and Linseed Oil, were in request. Tobacco, Leather, and Naval Stores, were moderately dealt in. The freight engagements were limited.

Facetious.—The *Evening Post* waxes humorous over the position and fate of John Brown. Here is one of its jokes:

Unanimous.—Brown's friends, as well as his enemies, go in for a "suspended judgment." Our artist friend calls the jury on his case the "The Hanging Committee."

### The State Election.

The Election for State Officers is close at hand. Among the mass of the people it excites less than ordinary concern, for the issues directly involved, are of less than ordinary importance. No State interest is likely to be very seriously affected by the result. The Canals are reasonably certain to be completed, whatever party may achieve success:—and this is the only local question which has been brought prominently into the canvass. There is a sharp struggle pending in the State between the Canals and the Railroads, but it does not depend upon either of the political parties for its decision. Each of these great interests has its special champions in both the political parties, and will appeal to other than political motives for success.

Active politicians on all sides have taken a warm interest in the pending election because of its bearing upon the Presidential contest of next year. Each party is anxious to demonstrate its ability to carry New-York,—for aside from its intrinsic importance such a result would give its delegates great weight in the Nominating Conventions and have a decided effect upon the selection of a candidate. A Republican victory would greatly strengthen Gov. Seward as a candidate for the Republican nomination, especially in view of the vigorous and determined assault that has been made upon him in connection with the movement at Harper's Ferry. There has been a general effort of the Democratic Press, and of the Democratic leaders, to fasten the responsibility of that outbreak upon him;—and leading members of the Cabinet, as well as prominent orators of the party, have given their utmost aid to this endeavor. The Democrats count with great confidence, since this outbreak, upon their ability to carry the State. If they do, they will damage Mr. Seward's prospects of a nomination, and will probably constrain the leaders of the Republican party to select some man as their candidate less exposed to vehement and destructive assault. Whether, in this particular, the Democrats will do themselves a service, is open to considerable doubt. We have supposed, from the general tenor of their discussions, that they would greatly prefer Gov. Seward as an opponent over any other man. They have at all events affected to believe that he could be much more easily beaten, in a Presidential contest, than any other probable candidate of the Opposition. Their zealous endeavors, however, to prevent his nomination by defeating him in the pending State election, throw some little doubt upon the sincerity of these professions.

The Harper's Ferry affair will seriously affect the vote in this City, and, perhaps, in the river counties,—where public sentiment is peculiarly sensitive concerning the South, and where voters are more in the habit of being operated upon by vehement and striking appeals of this sort than by calm reflection on the issues really involved. In the interior of the State it is not likely to have any considerable influence. Panics of this sort take less hold upon the public mind there than here, and the strength of the Union is more highly and more justly appreciated. We think it not at all unlikely that the vehement efforts made by the Democrats to fasten the responsibility of this affair upon the Republican leaders, may have, in many portions of the State, a decided reaction and largely increase the Republican vote.

The Democrats will have an immense majority in this City,—larger, we have no doubt, than ever before, partly from the causes we have named, and partly from the operation of the Registry law as it has been administered. The Supervisors, by one of the most flagrant breaches of trust ever practiced by any responsible body of public men, put the execution of this law into the hands of the most reckless and desperate members of the Democratic Party. The result is that *one hundred thousand* names have been enrolled as of men entitled to vote. The highest number of votes ever cast in this City was in 1857,—and the aggregate was then short of 83,000. It is absurd to suppose that these registered names are all those of genuine voters. Not less than 20,000 spurious names, we are satisfied, have been inserted,—and illegal votes in the different districts will be polled to answer to them.

We should not be at all surprised if the Democratic majority in this City were to reach 25,000. If so, it will be a very difficult matter for the Republicans in the rest of the State to overcome it. The Utica mixed ticket will probably poll 15,000 or 20,000, and may possibly be elected. Practically, we do not see that any very special harm would result even in that contingency.

### The Irrepressible Conflict.

It really seems to be impossible for one political or sectional party in this country to perpetrate any blunder so gross, or to assume any position so extreme, that it shall not be immediately balanced by a like imprudence or insanity on the part of its antagonist and rival. To whatever cause the evil may be traced, whether to some mysterious deterioration in the national calibre, or to the long-growing disgust of the best and ablest men among us with politics and political life, it cannot be denied by any impartial observer of our public affairs, that precisely in proportion to the increasing importance of the Nation, and the deepening significance of the issues on which the political conflicts of the country must be fought, has the standard of our political leaders been gradually lowered, and the tone of our political documents and harangues deteriorated into wilder excesses of vehemence, extravagance, injustice and rant. It is not in human nature that this process should go on forever without bringing us to the brink of some great national catastrophe. If the American people are to be slowly but surely divided into two great camps, inflamed against each other by reciprocal slanders and abuse, and urged to the polls no longer by the healthy excitements of opinion on matters of expediency, but by desperate passions and the intense impulses of interest, then it is idle to pretend that the scope and horizon of our national destiny are only full of pleasant promises and exhilarating hopes. The laws of Nature are not likely to be suspended for our benefit, and if anything like the "irrepressible conflict," on which the changes are now ringing so loudly from Maine to Mexico, is really pending in the United States, it is time for all prudent men to begin to put their houses in order.

The Eastern proverb wisely warns us that the word which unspoken is our slave, becomes our master when uttered; and if any great party in this country deliberately assumes, as its basis of action, the language used on this subject by Senator Seward at Rochester, it is out of reason to expect that nine in ten of those who adopt that language as a party cry will ever attempt to analyze its real meaning, or that even so large a proportion of their opponents will ever interpret it in any but the most incendi[illegible] sense. Now, we do not believe, and we are sure that the vast majority of the intelligent and conservative men at the North do not believe, in any "conflict" actually or necessarily going on between the Northern and Southern States of this Union, so "irrepressible" that it cannot be controlled, tempered and subordinated to the broad common interests of both sections, if the conservative strength of both sections is but put forth to do its duty. We do not believe that Mr. Seward himself recognizes any such conflict, although the language which he has thought fit to utter, and having uttered to leave unexplained, at the mercy alike of his angry foes and his senseless friends, has been inevitably, and perhaps for him irremediably, translated into such a recognition.

What we do believe and know is, that, as a radical contrast of social institutions, and, consequently, a wide superficial contrast of social characteristics exists between the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States of the Union, it is morally impossible for the two sections to live and act together as one nation, without a continual attrition of sentiments and opinions which must make itself felt throughout the whole framework of society. But why is this reciprocal action to blaze up into an angry "conflict?" Why are the silent influences of social intercourse, commerce and political life to be translated into the defiant shouts of partisan and sectional passion? When Southern men, anticipating in act these words of Mr. Seward, on which they have harped and are harping so savagely since, carried the claims of Slavery fiercely into Congress, and trampled down law and public right in Kansas to enforce those claims, they thrust upon the country a conflict which was for the moment truly "irrepressible." This we believe all the sanest and soundest leaders of Southern opinion now begin to see, if not publicly to admit. They will plead many things in excuse of the Southern action on these points, but in simple truth they know themselves to have made an effort inconsistent with the harmony of the Union, and to have failed therein, most absolutely and egregiously. Must the North, then, mimic this madness, and retaliate upon the South by insisting that Congress shall intervene to drive slavery back from regions in which all men concede that slavery is become impossible, merely because the South insisted that Congress should intervene to protect slavery there? If we understand the language used by the Republicans of this City, in their resolutions adopted on Thursday night, this is the intention of the Republican leaders in the conduct of the political campaigns before us. In these resolutions the South, still angry and agitated with the extravagant onslaught of Brown and his men at Harper's Ferry, is informed that the Republicans are bent upon avenging the wrongs sustained by Freedom in Kansas; that they desire to overthrow the "pernicious slave power and banish it from the capital of the nation;" and that they mean to oppose with all their power the "unblushing" attempt of the South "to reopen the execrable commerce in man."

Now we were not slow to denounce the partisan attempt made by a certain Democratic organization in this city, from which better things had been expected, to fasten upon men like Mr. Seward and Mr. Hale and Mr. Wilson a direct complicity with the insane projects of the fanatical John Brown. But we put it to the common sense and conscience of the Republicans themselves, whether the assertion that the South is committed to a revival of the slave-trade be not as flagrant a piece of partisan sophistry as was ever manufactured from the scraps of Col. Forbes's carpet-bag? And we should be very glad to be informed on what grounds these Republican leaders of New-York expect the slave-holding citizens of the South to acquiesce in perpetual banishment "from the Capital."

Language of this sort can be used, of course, with but one object. It is sounding and rhetorical; it rings well from the platform, and flies finely on the banner of the party "flung forth once more to the winds." But it is the master and not the slave of those who use it. It will drag them with or without their will into that "irrepressible conflict" which is the dearest dream of madmen at the North and the South. It is pregnant with more evil than those from whose tongues it trips so glibly seem able to imagine; and it deserves the most earnest reprobation of every reflecting and patriotic citizen, who can appreciate the importance and desires to avert the perils of the feverish mood in which the nation now chafes and frets toward the crisis of a new Presidential contest.

### The Great Eastern.

What most people have been anticipating for some weeks, has finally come to pass, in the postponement, *sine die*, of the departure of the *Great Eastern*. We cannot but think, however, that great as may be the damper which her commercial prospects will receive by the delay, they would have received a still greater by starting on her voyage, and that the Directors have adopted the course which in the long run will prove the wisest, in detaining her. The grand original mistake was in taking her out of the Thames in what now proves to have been a half finished state, with much of her machinery still imperfect, with many new appliances wholly untested, with engineers who were hardly familiar enough with the ship to find their way about the engine rooms, without a crew, and without a single person on board who was versed in *all* her peculiarities of working and construction, or who was at home in *all* portions of her vast hull. The result has been blunder on blunder, mishap on mishap—the exposure of weaknesses which ought to have been remedied without exposure, the disappointment of hopes which ought never o have been raised, and finally a year longer of delay and outlay. Two months' postponement of the first trial trip, and a little greater care and coolness in administering the final touches, would have saved the directors, designers, builders and captain a good deal of oss and mortification.

It is better, however, to stop short now than to risk a voyage across the Atlantic without a certainty of success. Another Winter's detention is not half so great a calamity as a slow passage to Portland or a break-down half way across the ocean. The public faith in the success of the experiment will, on the whole, not be greatly shaken as long as the ship has not been submitted to the test of a transatlantic trip. Until she has failed to pass creditably through this ordeal, the large charity which her size and beauty and strength and many other excellencies have called forth, will kindly cover her shortcomings inside the Channel. Besides, she will probably clear as much during the Winter by exhibiting herself to the public at the various British ports as in any other way. This mode of turning a penny for a craft of her pretensions is somewhat *infra dignitatem*, to be sure, but like many other great people, she must pay the penalty of being in advance of the age, and endure a little buffeting from "outrageous fortune" at the outset of her career.

### Senator Seward and Harper's Ferry.

The *Journal of Commerce* is quite right in assuming that the Times is not "an apologist for Senator Seward or for his connection with the Harper's Ferry affair." We shall be quite as prompt and quite as emphatic as the *Journal* itself, in denouncing him for any participation he may be proved to have had, in that nefarious assault upon the rights and the peace of a sister State. But we intend to deal fairly by him, as by every other public man,—and to hold him, as both law and common justice require us to hold every man, innocent of crime until his guilt has been clearly, or at all events plausibly, proved. We cannot agree with the *Journal* in thinking that Mr. Seward, so far as yet appears, is at all responsible for the crime at Harper's Ferry. We have seen no particle of evidence that he ever saw the leader and prime mover of that invasion; that he was ever asked to take part in such a movement, to contribute money or advice to it, or to give it the sanction either of his open or of his silent approbation. From no testimony yet given to the public, and upon no ground of public or private rumor, have we any reason for believing that Mr. Seward had the faintest suspicion that Brown or anybody else intended to invade Virginia or any other Southern State for the emancipation of her slaves, until the 5th of March, 1858, when Brown was actually in Virginia with his arms and allies, and was expected every day to put his project into execution. Down to that day we presume the *Journal of Commerce* will acquit Senator Seward of any responsibility for Brown's proceedings.

At that time Col. Forbes told him of the plot—not to enlist his aid, but his opposition. How much he told him he has not yet seen fit fully to inform the public; but the *Journal* says it has "learned from his own lips" that he told him *all*. Since the *Journal* thus sets the precedent of making public what Col. Forbes has hitherto retained for private ears, we presume it will hold us excused for imitating its example. We have little doubt, then, that, upon proper inquiry, the *Journal* can "learn from his own lips, *as we have done*," that Mr. Seward, like Dr. Bailey and Senator Wilson, when this plot was thus revealed to them, announced it as alike frantic and criminal, and insisted that it must be stopped. According to the published letter of Col. Forbes, it *was* stopped—by the interposition of these very men, prompted and aided by himself. The *Journal* asks, "What did Seward do—what steps did he take to stop it?" That, certainly, we do not know—nor does Col. Forbes. All we can say about that is, that whatever he did proved effectual. The plot was stopped; Col. Forbes believed it to have been exploded and destroyed. That it was renewed and broke out again two years later, implies no complicity or default on the part of those who had stopped it once. There is not a particle of evidence, nor even an intimation from the carpet-bag of Col. Forbes, that they dreamed of such a renewal, any more than he did himself.

If these attempts to fasten upon Mr. Seward the responsibility in this affair proceeded from a desire to serve the cause of justice, we should have perhaps less fault to find with the manner and temper in which they are pressed. We shall gladly aid the *Journal* or any other agent of the public in seeking to trace so serious a crime against the public peace to its responsible authors; and whether they prove to be in high or low positions, we shall advocate such punishments as justice and the public good may require. But we do not deem it either fair, or conducive to the public welfare, to seek partisan triumphs in a pending election by flagrant misrepresentations of personal character, like that of which we here complain. So long as denunciations of Senator Seward in this connection are confined to what he may have said or done, and to the principles he may have put before the public, the controversy will be legitimate, and his language and his deeds offer ample basis for a public judgment. But it is not just to condemn him on the strength of the half-revelations of an accomplice in the crime, pieced out by unfriendly suspicion and distorted by personal and party hatred.

### A Fossil Absurdity.

A point of law, which the evening papers agree in pronouncing "extremely curious," has been recalled to light in the proceedings of a court-martial now pending in Brooklyn. It consists in a decision that an officer in the military or naval service of the United States is personally liable for his acts, notwithstanding they are performed in obedience to superior orders, in regard to which he has no earthly discretion. The law for this extraordinary dictum, is found in a decision of Chief-Justice Marshall, rendered a half century ago. There a naval commander had illegally seized a vessel, under general orders of the Federal Executive, but in violation of an act of Congress. The vessel was delivered to her owners, and the captor was obliged to pay a serious bulk of damages for his fulfillment of an inevitable duty. The ruling of the Court then, is now the law of the land. In any case of difficulty, the subordinate has the pleasant assurance, that if he obeys, he may be made to sacrifice all his worldly wealth to indemnify a probable wrong: and if he disobeys, he will be cashiered or shot.

It is very well occasionally to unearth these fossil-drifts of old English common law, in order to apprehend and explode them. In laying down such law, Judge Marshall merely confessed that our system made no provision for such cases, and there was no recourse but to fall back upon the British Constitution. There the first and cardinal principle is the irresponsibility of the Crown—a principle which descends through every fibre of the political system, and, unavoidable as it is, in a hereditary monarchy, vitiates every office of government. In this country, however, the maxim that the "King can do no wrong," was quite ably refuted in a legal document known as the Declaration of Independence; and in that other legal paper, the Constitution of the United States, it was distinctly assumed that the President could and probably would do wrong, and provision for his punishment in case he should so deviate was made. Yet, from pecuniary responsibility for errors and personal injustice, the President and the civil department of public service are exempted, and the whole pressure of the Anglican absurdity is left to weigh upon the military and naval arms.

The matter should at once be the subject of Federal legislation. It would even be fair to give it precedence of the multitudinous other abuses borrowed from the same English stock, and disfiguring our military and naval systems; for in the career of an intemperate and mischief-making Administration, there are cases hourly arising when the subordinate, in the faithful discharge of duty, may be made the scape-goat of a half-dozen partisan Secretaries, bent upon the manufacture of political capital. Another Greytown may be razed, another San Juan appropriated; and, it is even possible, some attempt may be made for the protection of American citizens in Mexico and elsewhere, in which private sufferers may call upon the sailor or soldier for compensation. Place the responsibility where it belongs. To hold a person answerable for offences in which he is only the mechanical and unreasoning agent, is justice worthy of a Senegal Shiek.

Our City Sovereigns—The Baltimore Election.—The Baltimore journals are endeavoring to fasten upon the parties other than those they respectively represent the disgraceful responsibility for the scenes of violence and of bloodshed which marked the late election in that city. The Reformers charge it upon the Americans, and the latter retort the accusation.

One fact in this connection is clear: the Reformers organized for the avowed purpose of preventing such scenes, and called upon the Mayor, the Sheriff and other authorities so to strengthen the police force, and secure the appointment of such election judges, as would render violence impossible and give every citizen free access to the polls. The Mayor resented this alleged interference with his official duties,—denounced it as revolutionary, and pledged himself to prove its needlessness by using his powers for the preservation of public order at the polls. *He has failed to redeem his pledge.* We care not which party is responsible for the brutal violence which rendered voting a farce;—the Mayor was bound by his oath of office, by his character as a man and an officer, and by his voluntary and reiterated pledges given to the public under the pressure of the Reform movement, to suppress all such attempts, at whatever cost. He has failed to perform this duty. He cannot plead ignorance nor lack of warning. He knew perfectly that violence would be attempted on one side or the other, and it was his duty to be prepared to meet it.

This whole matter of governing large cities is rapidly forcing itself upon the American people in a form which will compel attention. San Francisco has been compelled to take refuge from the supremacy of scoundrelism in a Vigilance Committee,—and even yet reposes for its peace on its protection. New-Orleans has been driven to make the same experiment, but with less happy results. Baltimore is openly and conspicuously in the hands of organized bands of ruffians,—and both Philadelphia and New-York are substantially under the same control. In all the large cities of the country the respectable, educated, honest, patriotic classes of the community,—those who have the largest interests at stake in the government,—are kept in complete subordination by the reckless, the criminal, the selfish, and the unscrupulous portions of our population. The results are shown in the diminished security of life and property, in the shameless depredations of jobbers and swindlers upon the public Treasury, in the inefficiency of our Executive departments, the imbecility of our Courts of Justice, the venality of our Common Council, and the general corruption which characterizes the whole fabric of our City Government.

How much further this can go on without provoking violent remedies remains to be seen. Baltimore seems nearly to have reached the culminating point. Ruffianism so far has maintained its ascendancy. Nothing, we are satisfied, but the apathy and the party spirit of the better portion of our own community, prevents a similar struggle against the same influences in this City—to be attended, we hope, with better results.

The Brown Invasion Transplanted from Kansas.—An article which we copy this morning, from the Lawrence (Kansas) *Republican*, throws fresh light on the movement of Brown and his comrades at Harper's Ferry. It confirms what has been plausibly evident from the outset, that this invasion of Virginia was in the main a transplantation from the fields of Kansas. The actors in it were the Kansas ultra Free-State fighting men:—the arms were those which had been rendered useless by the restoration of peace to the Territory:—and the mode of operation was the same which had proved successful there.

The *Republican* now asserts that the whole plot was concocted there,—that it was the work of a party of adventurers, rash and desperate men, who had nothing to lose, and who were foiled in their schemes of violence by the wise and judicious administration of Gov. Walker, as Governor of the Territory. It makes some very curious revelations of the plots they had formed for murdering the members of the Lecomption Convention, and for the continuance of the reign of blood which they had inaugurated, and from which they had derived all their importance. At the outset they had been enlisted with the great body of the settlers of Kansas in resisting the forays of the Border Ruffians, and had rendered good service in that necessary and patriotic work. But they had learned to fight for the love of it, and not merely to conquer a peace:—and when the mass of the people were content with the victories they had achieved, these men were just ready to enter upon a protracted war. They resisted the efforts of Gov. Walker to restore quiet to the Territory, and did everything in their power to render them abortive. But when they failed they turned their attention to "fresh woods and pastures new." Their first raid was upon Missouri, and the original programme of their operations, according to the *Republican*, was limited to that State. The transference of their scheme to Virginia was an afterthought.

The Harper's Ferry affair was thus mainly a prolongation of the fight which in Kansas had been at the outset legitimate and one of self-defence, and as such had enlisted the favor and support of prominent men, both Republicans and Abolitionists, in the Northern States. It does not yet very clearly appear, however, that these men were aware of the transfer, or dreamed of such a thing, until it was revealed to them by one of Brown's associates.

What Mr. Higginson Says.—An exchange paper says:

"The well-known Rev. Mr. Higginson, of Worcester, Mass., a few nights since, in an address on the late affair at Harper's Ferry, boldly expressed his sympathy with the movement, and regretted that it was not successful, and asserted that "*nine out of ten of the Republicans at Worcester* thought as he did!"

It may be well for the well-known and reverend Higginson to speak for himself, but we are at a loss to understand his right to speak for Republicans at Worcester or elsewhere. Mr. Higginson is an extreme and flagrant Abolitionist of Garrison's most vituperative school; a school more mischievously hostile to Republican ideas than Gov. Wise of Virginia, or than wise Governor of South Carolina, Mr. Adams. The Republicans, we therefore suspect, will be ever ready to disown the attorneyship of so unqualified a proctor.

### Amusements.

Academy of Music.—"Lucresia Borgia" was given here last night, to a good house, and with much effect. The part of the heroine is one of the best that Madame Gazzaniga has interpreted to our public, and is always listened to with pleasure. She was in excellent voice, and gave fresh evidence of improvement in the business of singing. Madame Strakosch and Signor Amodio were also very acceptable.

The new tenor Signor Beaucardé made his first success in the trio of the second act; the really splendid manner in which he sung insuring for that favorite *morceau* a more enthusiastic *encore* than usual. Encouraged by the favor thus elicited, Signor Beaucardé improved the first impression, and sung once more superbly. The public will undoubtedly be the gainer by the accession of this gentleman to the forces of the Academy. The consummate artist can always make some compensation for a deficient and defective voice. The pleasure of Signor Beaucardé's success was certainly unexpected last night, for in the first act he did not greatly distinguish himself, maltreating the romanza very much in the way that he mutilated *Spirito Gentil* on Wednesday night, by wearisome and ill-placed ornamentation.

There will be a grand Matinée here to-day, with an extraordinary programme, beginning with Mr. and Mrs. Drayton and ending with the entire opera of 'Rigoletto." On Monday Verdi's new opera, the 'Sicilian Vespers," will be produced for the first time in America. The *libretto* has been published in handsome form by Palmer & Co., No. 701 Broadway.

Brooklyn Philharmonic Society.—The opening concert of the season takes place to-night, at the Athenæum. Beethoven's fourth symphony and Chopin's concerto in F minor are the leading instrumental features. Madame Gazzaniga is the vocalist, and Mr. S. B. Mills the pianist.

### THE TEXAS INDIANS.

#### Lieut.-Col. Hazen's Official Report of the Recent Battle.

The following interesting official account of an engagement between the troops under Lieut.-Col. Hazen and a number of Indians on the Texas frontier, we copy from the San Antonio *Herald* of the 22d of October:

Fort Inge, Texas, Friday, Oct. 7, 1859.

Sir: Information having reached this post at "Retreat" on Wednesday evening, the 29th ultimo, that Indians had killed or carried away two negro boys and driven off a large caballado belonging to Mr. H. Ragsdale from the Frio, near its junction with the Sabinal, and had passed to the West of this post, I made ready, agreeably to your directions, and left the same evening at about "tattoo," with two non-commissioned officers and eight privates of Company F, Eighth Infantry, and three citizens, all well mounted, and proceeded on the Eagle Pass road to a point where they probably crossed it, and then encamped for the night.

A slight rain set in about midnight, and continued till morning. We were under way at dawn, and had only proceeded a few hundred yards when we came upon the trail, which was as plain as a wagon road. A heavy rain now commenced, and continued till about 10 A. M., entirely obliterating all signs of the trail, but we continued on our course about twelve miles, crossing the El Paso Road near its junction with the Nueces River. We passed beyond the effects of the rain, and again came upon the trail, and followed it till night, camping about eight miles behind the Indians.

The next day we passed on with all possible speed, and about 8 A. M. came upon one of the negro boys, who had made his escape from them early that morning, while they were catching horses. It appears the other boy was killed before leaving Mr. Ragsdale's place. After losing this boy they greatly increased their speed. We followed all day and late at night, without perceptibly gaining upon them.

Although we had a chilling norther this day, with rain in our faces, we made about fifty miles. By starting before day next morning, we were at their camp at 7 o'clock, and not more than an hour after they had left it. We now took a brisk trot, overtaking them at 10 A. M. The party consisted of seven men and one squaw. They were just crossing the Nueces River, near its head waters, and by making a rapid dash we were within thirty yards of them before they were aware of our presence, but being all well mounted, before we could use our arms, they were under full headway for an open cedar-brake. We pursued them at the height of our speed, and succeeded in partially bringing them to bay after a chase of about four hundred yards, where we killed one and wounded another, when we took up the race at a more fearful rate than before over an open space of broken rocks.

We pressed them with all speed for about a mile, when, coming suddenly to a precipitous ravine, they leaped their horses down, and dashing into a dense cedar, made good their escape. They were mounted on superior American horses, the pick from nearly two hundred, which enabled them to make so good a race. Our own horses were entirely disabled, compelling me to dismount the party, giving them horses from those captured. We recovered here one hundred and thirty horses, several of them very valuable, and left many on the road, killed and disabled.

The point where they were overtaken was on the trail from old Fort Terret to Fort Clark, about 40 miles from the latter post, and about 80 from Fort Inge. All the animals were very badly lamed, and I was compelled to take three days in reaching Fort Clark.

On my second day's march in, I met a company of citizens that had followed on, hoping to be able to give me assistance.

Mr. Ragsdale, the owner of the greater portion of these animals, accompanied me, and expressed his sincerest gratitude for the efforts made for the recovery of his property. I have to thank Mr. Forest, one of the citizens of the party, for his valuable service.

My entire party behaved in the most commendable manner.

I would also state that my guide, Mr. Frank Robinson, starting after me next morning, accompanied by a party of citizens from Uvalde, losing my trail from the heavy rains, continued on, and striking an Indian trail near the Nueces, followed it for four days, when he came up with an Indian and four horses near the Rio Grande, about eighty miles below Eagle Pass, and after pursuing him several miles captured three horses, the Indian escaping.

I am very respectfully your obedient servant,
W. B. HAZEN,
2d Lieut. 8th Inf., Commanding.

To Capt. R. P. Maclay,
8th U. S. Inf., Commanding Post.

### THE WISCONSIN RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

#### Statements of Passengers.

The Chicago *Journal*, Nov. 2, gives the statements of the eye-witnesses of the recent disaster on the Northwestern Railroad, near Watertown, Wis.

"Mr. George B. Edwards, of Shawano, Wis., who was aboard the train, furnishes us the following particulars:

The train consisted of thirteen cars, densely crowded with passengers, many in each car being obliged to stand up. At 10½ o'clock, between Jefferson and Watertown, about eight miles from the latter place, the casualty occurred. Mr. Edwards was sitting in the front car, next to the baggage car, when he suddenly heard a peculiar noise, and at once concluded either that the road was very rough or that the engine was running off the track. Before he had hardly time to think, the passenger car was running upon the ties and the baggage car driven into it, smashing it to pieces. The floor of the passenger car run on that of the baggage, while the roof of the baggage car was thrown into the former. Not a seat in the car but was smashed to pieces. The forward end of the car was let down into the mud and water, and many were injured by being caught and jammed between the beams. Mr. Edwards was injured somewhat by the falling of a stove upon one of his legs, but escaped by crawling through the window. A young man who was sitting upon the seat behind him, talking with his sister, was killed, but his sister escaped.

The spot where the accident occurred was on a level, the grade being about three feet from the ground, with a ditch upon one side filled with mud and water to the depth of two feet. The train was going at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour (which is corroborated by the conductor and others.) A herd of cattle were feeding upon one side of the track and a bull upon the other. The animals paid no attention to the train until it was close by them, when the bull suddenly jumped upon the track and attempted to cross. The train was going too slow to throw him off, and too near to be stopped, and accordingly the cow-catcher struck him, dragging him a few feet when he caught in a culvert and the locomotive was thrown off. The engineer, George McNamer, remained at his post and escaped uninjured.

Mr. A. A. Hobart, the conductor of the train, although badly injured, came on to Chicago. He has a rib broken, one fractured and one indented, a severe cut upon the top of his head, a contusion upon the forehead, and had bruises upon his legs.

The following is as complete a list as can be obtained at present of the killed and wounded:

Killed—Mr. J. Thomas, United States Marshal, Milwaukee; Jerome Mason, Telegraph Operator, Fond du Lac; J. Snow, J. Boardman, J. L. Gillett, do.; John Lunt, G. F. Emerson, C. Peters and E. H. Sickles, L. Sherwood, Oshkosh; D. S. Miner, Watertown—11.

Injured.—B. Smead, Editor of the *Press*, Fond du Lac, skull very badly fractured, not expected to recover; E. H. Sykes, Fond du Lac, both legs off; A. D. Bonesteel, Fond du Lac, one leg broken; Robt. Flint, Fond du Lac, one leg broken; Mrs. J. Radford, Fond du Lac, badly cut; Mrs. R. M. Lewis, Fond du Lac, one leg broken; Mrs. Baldwin, Oshkosh, both legs broken: Mrs. James Kinney, Fond du Lac, one leg broken; Amos Page, Fond du Lac, injured in legs and shoulders; A. A. Hobart, conductor, ribs broken and head injured; James Page, baggage-master, badly hurt; J. Q. Griffiths, Fond du Lac; Mr. Bixby, clerk of the Matteson House in this city, badly injured; T. F. Craig, Chicago, badly hurt in the groin.

The following are also among the injured: Miss Foremen, Miss Jenkins, Mrs. Jewell, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Cartwright, Mrs. A. P. Knapp, Mr. Coles Bashford, Mrs. Parker P. Sawer, Jas. Patridge, C. C. L. Gould Total, 24.

# NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## From Washington.

TREASURY RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK—THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND ON THE BALTIMORE RIOTS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

The Treasury receipts the past week were $1,309,000. The drafts paid amounted to $1,071,000, and the drafts issued to $931,000. The amount subject to draft is $4,865,000. The increase over the amount on hand last week is $358,000.

EX-GOV. LOWE is at the National Hotel here. He and other distinguished Marylanders express confidence that the Legislature of that State will promptly enact such measures as will hereafter insure peaceable elections in Baltimore.

## Destructive Fires.

SEVERAL BLOCKS OF SMALL DWELLINGS AT NEW-ORLEANS AND AT ST. LOUIS DESTROYED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 3.

Seven squares, extending from Washington to Ninth-street, in the Fourth District, were burned last evening. The burnt District was thickly built over with small buildings.

Another square is now on fire, but the firemen are powerless from want of water.

The fire in the Fourth District yesterday, destroyed sixty dwellings, involving a loss of $250,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 4—P. M.

The loss by the fire in the Fourth District is about $250,000. Sixty dwellings are destroyed. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 4.

A block of about twenty-five wooden tenements on Green-street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, known as the "Robbers' Roost," and composed of notorious Irish groggeries and disreputable dance-houses, was burned last night. The loss is about $15,000.

## Jefferson Territory.

LATER FROM DENVER CITY—GOLD DUST SENT FORWARD—POLITICAL.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Friday, Nov. 4.

The Overland Express from Denver City arrived here last night, bringing dates of the 28th ult., and $7,000 in gold dust on consignment, besides $23,000 worth in the hands of the passengers.

The weather at the mines continued unusually favorable.

An election had been held for officers under the Provisional Government. The result was not definitely known, but as far as ascertained STEEL had a majority for Governor.

Efforts were being made to induce the people to participate in the election for a Delegate to Congress from Kansas, which takes place on the 8th inst., but the project was opposed by the local papers, which argue in favor of non-intervention in Kansas affairs,—having but recently elected a Delegate of their own, who is expected to urge the immediate organization of the Territory.

## The Massachusetts Liquor Agency.

THE CONTUMACIOUS OFFICIALS BROUGHT TO BOOK.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 4.

In the House to-day, Mr. WENTWORTH, of Lowell, moved that the Attorney-General be instructed to commence a criminal prosecution against Mr. BURNHAM, the late State Liquor Agent. While this was under discussion the Investigating Committee came in and reported that Mr. BURNHAM refused to produce the books of the agency. The Sergeant-at-Arms was immediately directed to arrest him for contempt. He was arrested, and is now in the custody of that officer, who will bring him before the House to-morrow.

## The Sanity of Mrs. Blandina Dudley.

A COMMISSION DE LUNATICO INQUIRENDO ISSUED.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 4.

A commission *de lunatico inquirendo* has been granted by Judge GOULD to inquire into the condition of the mind of Mrs. BLANDINA DUDLEY, whose recent singular disposition of property has been before the Courts. Judge GOULD appointed Judge WILLARD, of Saratoga, JAMES REMINGTON, Esq., of Albany County, and Dr. CARTER, of Cohoes, as the commission.

## Mayoralty Election in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 4.

CHARLES MACBETH has been elected Mayor of this city, by 300 majority.


[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

DR. O. PHELPS BROWN,

The great curer of Consumption, was for several years so badly afflicted by Dyspepsia, that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription given him by a mere child, while in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of FITS as of DYSPEPSIA. The ingredients may be found in any drug store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS APPARATUS,

for making Gas from crude Resin, is warranted to make the richest gas, at less than half the cost of gas made by the old method in portable works, and at one-third the cost of City gas. Large consumers *guaranteed* great savings by using my apparatus. The Mansion House, Brooklyn, has in constant use 250 burners, and make their own gas with the above results. This apparatus, as well as one at my store, can be seen in operation by applying to

JNO. BUTLER,

Nos. 112 Fulton and 15 Henry streets, Brooklyn.

**Overcoats at Evans'.**

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| Good black cloth overcoats | $5 | to $10 |
| Fine black cloth overcoats | 12 | to 18 |
| Moscow beaver overcoats | 10 | to 18 |
| Esquimaux beaver overcoats | 15 | to 20 |
| Blue, black and brown castor beaver | 10 | to 20 |
| Fur beaver overcoats | 9 | to 12 |
| Excellent pilot overcoats | 6 | to 12 |
| Mixed beavers, cassimeres, Meltons, Petershams and other overcoats | 4 | to — |

66

At EVANS', and Fulton-st.

68

**Barry's Tricopherous**

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Ladies' Furs.**—We would call the attention of our customers and the public generally, to our stock of Ladies' Furs.

LEARY & CO.,

Leaders and introducers of fashions for gentlemen's Hats, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

**Spring Beds.—$5 to $6** for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

**Young Men, anxious to start right for a successful career,** can be greatly aided by a correct phrenological examination, with written advice as to defects, talent and proper pursuit, at FOWLER & WELLS', which are given daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

**Ladies' Gaiter Boots, 12s. and 14s. per pair** double soles, with heels; Ladies', misses', Boys', and Infants' Boots and Shoes, of all styles and prices, with India Rubber Boots and Shoes in great variety, at

MILLER'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

**Rupture Cured.**—THE "RIGGS TRUSS" challenges the world for usefulness, cleanliness, durability and economy. It saves the cord, contracts the openings—water-proof, used in bathing. Office No. 448 Broome-st., near Broadway, New-York.

**Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.**—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

**F. Y. S.—Patented November 1, 1859.**

F. Y. S.—Improved French Yoke Shirts.
F. Y. S.—BALLOU BROTHERS, No 409 Broadway.
F. Y. S.—All infringements dealt with to full extent of the law.

**Barthelf's**

CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

Prices greatly reduced. Family machines $50—$50.

BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company, 434 Broadway.

**Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner** of 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure and genuine Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery. The proprietor is constantly in attendance to dispense prescriptions, &c.

**Fleming's Golden Ale.**

Hotels, saloons and families supplied by the cask and in bottles. To see its golden beauty alone is worth a smile's walk. WM. FLEMING, No. 158 Broadway.

**A Practical System of Cookery.**

BY AN AMERICAN HOUSEWIFE.

We shall commence in the New-York *Tribune* next week the publication of a Practical Work on Cookery, prepared by an American lady of great experience, expressly for our readers. Its purpose is not to instruct the feminine public in impossible refinements, and in the preparation of fanciful dishes for which they will never have occasion, but to teach all persons to make the most of the means within their reach; to boil, fry, and to roast meats, and to cook vegetables, and to make deserts in the most palatable, rational and wholesome manner.

This work will be continued through many weeks; and those who wish to make sure of having it from beginning to end will do well to subscribe at once for the *Tribune*, either Daily, Semi-Weekly, or Weekly. Terms: Daily, $6; Semi-Weekly, $3; Weekly, $2. For Club terms see *Tribune* of any date.

Address HORACE GREELEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New-York.

**To the Public.**—We this day reduce the prices of all the goods now in our store. Our stock is very full and large, consisting of all the newest styles. This reduction is to be a permanent one, and we place our prices for the finest goods imported to the same price at which medium goods are sold.

We are desirous to close out all our Fall goods, both in our Tailoring and Gents' Furnishing Departments, as in our Spring business, which opens our thirty-fifth years' existence as a firm, we entirely change its character, and instead of aiming to do the highest-priced possible, we shall do it upon the ground of low prices and terms cash.

We do not intend to lower the character of our styles, holding the same reputation so long thoroughly sustained by our firm. Our mechanics shall be all first-class workmen, and the same cutters as heretofore.

Our old friends are therefore invited to examine our stock and prices, as on them we invite competition.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
No. 521 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel,) New-York.

**Private Lectures on Surgery.**—Dr. EDWARD H. DIXON, editor of the *Scalpel*, will commence his second course of lectures on the anatomy and surgery of the pelvic viscera of both sexes on Dec. 1. The lectures will be amply illustrated by models and dissections of the dead body, and comprise complete illustrations of all the instruments, and the new method of curing rupture, piles, fistula and varicocele, and the exploration and cure of ovarian humors.

Apply at No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 and 7 and 9 evenings. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require surgical operations or prolonged dietetic treatment.

**Rushton's Cod-Liver Oil, for Bronchitis, &c.**

OCTOBER 29, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I have been very much afflicted with chronic bronchitis and disease of the lungs, and two weeks since was induced to try your Cod-Liver Oil, and what is wonderful to me, it has brought me right up. I bought all I could find in this place, and now write to you to know about getting some more.

Yours, &c., &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. All who can't afford to pay for it will be furnished gratis.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**

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| No. 2 sewing machines | $100 |
| No. 1 sewing machines | 90 |
| The family sewing machine, A | 75 |
| The family sewing machine | 50 |
| Hemming gauges | 4 |

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**Grover and Baker's**

NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

At Reduced Prices.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**Carpets at a Sacrifice.**

ELEGANT FALL CARPETS

FROM AUCTION.

A CONSIGNEE'S SALE

OF ENGLISH

CARPETS.

MEDALLION, VELVET and BRUSSELS.
100 pieces of ENGLISH BRUSSELS, very cheap.
200 pieces elegant INGRAIN CARPETS, 25c., 30c. and 40c. per yard,
50 pieces of
ENGLISH DRUGGETS,
50c. to 75c. per yard.
500 HEARTH RUGS, half price.
FLOOR OILCLOTHS, a great sacrifice.
5 bales of HEMP and DUTCH CARPETS,
CHEAP.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
Bowery, near Hester-st.

N. B.—Now landing, and will open THIS DAY, 20 bales of New Medallion, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, from the celebrated manufactory of John Crossley & Sons, Halifax, England; all new patterns, at prices far below any quoted in this City.

ANDERSON, Bowery,
Sign of the Golden Eagle.

An experienced upholsterer connected with the establishment for twenty years.

**Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.**—I. U SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts. have now in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a large and well-assorted stock of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, embracing all varieties of Cashmere, Merino, Wool and Silk Undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, Robes de Chambre, Wool Jackets, &c.

Gentlemen desirous of procuring well made and good fitting Shirts, ready-made, or made to order from measure, can find them at the above establishment.

**Bronchitis.**—A chronic inflammation of the small mucous glands connected with the membranes which line the throat and windpipe, the approach of which is often so insidious as scarcely to attract notice—an increase of mucous, and a sense of wearisomeness and loss of power in the throat, after public speaking or singing. It arises from cold or any unusual exertion of the voice. These incipient symptoms are allayed by using BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which, if neglected, an entire loss of voice is often experienced. Sold by all druggists.

**The Balmoral Boot.**—A Winter boot for the ladies. Though of very elegant appearance, it is a substantial, well-made, and exceedingly durable article, introduced by CANTRELL of No. 813 Broadway, and it has already elicited the approbation of the ladies. It is the best preventive of consumption we are acquainted with. There is no excuse for females to wear thin-soled shoes hereafter in cold weather.

**Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical** CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West-4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies private rooms and female attendants.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are property understood and made.

**The Ladies' Safeguard,**

PRICE FIVE DOLLARS,

Is put up in a convenient and handsome style. Any lady can carry it in her pocket. Will be sent, postpaid, by mail, on receipt of the price. Send or apply for a circular to Dr. GEO. W. WHITE, No. 616 Broadway.

**"Medical Common Sense."**

"Medical Common Sense."
"Medical Common Sense."
"Medical Common Sense."
"Medical Common Sense."

**Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees** surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids. Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

**Perego's Hosiery Stores,**

Broadway, corner White-st., and
No. 61 Nassau-st.
Wholesale and Retail.

**If you have a Cough, Cold, or Asthma,** we advise you at once to get a package or two of

STEWART'S
COUGH CANDY.

**Spalding's Prepared Glue.**

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.**

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

**Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines**—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.

N. B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.


## MARRIED.

LEEDS—LOMBARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, HENRY LEEDS to EMILY LIVINGSTON, daughter of L. L. Lombard, all of this City.

HANFORD—BANKER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, by Rev. T. G. Osborn, CHAS. E. HANFORD to MARY E., only daughter of Jacob Banker, Esq., all of this City.

PEEL—FOLGER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Nov. 1, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Porter, Mr. WM. J. PEEL, Jr., to Miss M. FOLGER, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

VOORHEES—TALMAGE.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 3, by Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D. D., Rev. HENRY V. VOORHEES, of Boundbrook, N. J., to JANE ELIZABETH, daughter of Hon. Thos. G. Talmage, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

BLANCH—KER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 2, by Rev. Thos. C. Strong, JOHN S. BLANCH, of Brooklyn, to Mrs. HENRIETTA KER, of New-York.

DEY—CAMP.—At Hudson, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 29, by Rev. L. L. Noble, JAMES R. DEY to Miss CHARLOTTE M. CAMP.

TILFORD—WILLIAMSON.—On Thursday, Oct. 27, by Rev. J. L. G. McKown, Pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, at the parsonage, JAMES TILFORD and NANCY WILLIAMSON, both of Argyle, Washington County, N. Y.

## DIED.

AUSTIN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, at 12½ o'clock, MARGARET AUSTIN, wife of John W. Austin, aged 39 years.

Her funeral will take place, from her late residence, No. 9 New Canal-st., junction of East Broadway, on Sunday, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family, and those of her brother, John Driscoll, are invited to attend.

HITCHCOCK.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 4, HARRIET WASHBURN HITCHCOCK, daughter of Prof. Russell Hitchcock, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The remains will be taken to Massachusetts for interment.

MEAD.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 4, after a lingering illness, SUSAN ANN MEAD, wife of William Mead.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 204 Bowery. The funeral will take place on Sunday, Nov. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

FARRELLY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Nov. 4, at her residence, No. 85 Atlantic-st., after a lingering illness, Mrs. CATHERINE FARRELLY.

Her friends, and those of her son, Rev. F. H. Farrelly, Manhattanville, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at 1½ o'clock, from the Church of St. Charles Borremeo, Sidney-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 6.

PIKE.—In Brooklyn, HARRIET BANTHOLF, wife of John Pike, aged 53 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, to be held at the house of her brother-in-law, James Letts, Fulton-av., near Oxford-st., on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

MCCARTIN.—In Jersey City, on Friday morning, Nov. 4, MYLES MCCARTIN, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's Church, Grand-st., Jersey City, on Sunday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

ROE.—At Moodna, Orange County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 26, Mrs. SUSAN E. ROE, wife of Peter Roe, and daughter of Jonas and Abigail Williams, aged 57 years, 1 month and 3 days.

RAPALJE.—At Hopewell, Dutchess County, on Thursday, Oct. 27, JANE M. RAPALJE, daughter of the late Jeromus Rapalje.

PRALL.—In Philadelphia, on Friday, Nov. 4, suddenly, of consumption, Miss MARIA ANN PRALL, daughter of the late Wm. Prall.

Funeral service at the Church of the Moravians, Staten Island, on Monday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be waiting at Quarantine on the arrival of the 12 o'clock boat from Pier No. 1 East River. Relatives and friends, and those of her brother-in-law, John H. Sprague, are respectfully invited to attend.


OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
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DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

*Extra Class, No. 579, Nov. 4, 1859.*

64, 75, 62, 68, 33, 65, 54, 17, 4, 31, 50, 63, 37.

*Class No. 580, Nov. 4, 1859.*

43, 1, 66, 67, 57, 44, 21, 18, 46, 33, 60, 42, 26, 17.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 4, 1859.
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JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

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LECTURE II.—THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 10.

SUBJECT—Physical Peculiarities and Beauties of the Country; the Literature of India; the Athletes and Jugglers of Hindostan.

LECTURE III.—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 14.

SUBJECT—The Braminic Priesthood; Caste; Description of a visit to a Temple covering more than 10 acres of ground; Mode of Worship.

LECTURE IV.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 16.

SUBJECT—The Ancient Hindoos and the Modern Athenians, or Hindoo Pantheism and Boston Transcendentalism; a Dessert of Hindoo Proverbs.

LECTURE V.—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 21,

SUBJECT—Critical Periods in the History of the British Empire in India; some Account of earlier Mutinies and Massacres; the late Great Rebellion; its Nature and Occasion; the Atrocities, how far exaggerated; Heroic Deed; Destiny of India.

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**SKATES.**—W. N. SEYMOUR & CO. NO. 4 CHATham-square, offer for sale a full assortment of fine English skates for ladies and gentlemen. Also, a good variety of boys' skates, all sizes and styles.

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TEACHERS WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO teach Classics, French and Piano; a lady for the Piano and Guitar in a female collegefin Mississippi; a lady to teach vocal and instrumental music, English branches, Drawing and French, in Texas; a lady who can speak and teach French in Upper Canada; a lady to teach vocal and instrumental Music, French, Spanish and English branches, in Tennessee. N. B.—Pupils wanted for first-class Schools and Seminaries. Apply to or address RICE & ANDREWS, No. 635 Broadway.

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A GERMAN LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching the higher English branches, French, Italian, music and drawing, desires a situation as teacher in a school or family. Address P. C., Box No. 2,347 Post-office.

A LADY WILL GIVE DAILY INSTRUCTION in the English branches, music, and French, in exchange for board in a strictly private family. Undoubted reference given. Address H. D. M., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS GOVerness, to teach English, French, and rudiments of music and drawing. Address Q. T., Union-square Post-office, for two days.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, HAVING THE highest testimonials as a teacher, wishes one or two private pupils. Terms moderate. Address SCHOLASTICUS, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

## MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO,
"The best piano existing."
*From the New-York Times.*

We have now an instrument without an equal. All that was cumbersome has been done away with. The strain of the strings is brought to the iron frame only, and the sound-board or tone magnifier is as detached and vibratory as it could be, merely because there is nothing whatever to interfere with its offices. Simple as this construction may seem, it works an entire change in the sound-producing principles of the Piano-forte. It carries the instrument into the class of the violin—the most perfect, because the most responsive instrument in the world. In sustained passages, the vocal effect of Mr. Driggs' patent is wonderful; it can sing with a smooth delicacy perfectly unattainable on any other instrument. The gain of power is equally remarkable; an ordinary player obtains, with no exertion, the fullness of a grand Piano-forte.

Manufactured and for sale by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.
JAMES F. HALL, Sec'y and General Manager.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 423 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, unsurpassed in tone and action, good SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at $75 to $200. MELODEONS very low. New Pianos and Melodeons TO RENT and rent applied on purchase.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 8 years.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.—ONE SIX-stop organ, gothic case, painted oak, general swell, full, round sweet tone; warranted; for sale low for cash. Organs tuned and repaired.
W. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing-st.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

$250 NEW ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR $187 50, 6¾ octave, grand action and warranted; cover and stool at half-price. Mahogany yard, No. 348 Washington-st., corner of Franklin.

BARGAINS IN NEW AND OLD PIANOS, at $30 $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $150, $175, and $200, at the Bible House Piano Warerooms. Astor-place, corner of 4th-av. and 8th-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., NO. 487 Broadway, Piano Forte manufacturers, School and cottage pianos adapted to the use of schools and seminaries, at half the usual price of ordinary piano fortes.

$170.—PIANO—A GREAT BARGAIN.—A FINE rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, nearly new, with all the modern improvements, for sale at No. 856 Broadway. J. COUENHOVEN, Music Store.

S. M. AMBLER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 91 Walker-st. Superior and warranted instruments, at very low prices.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.—A HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s 6½-octave piano. Price $200 cash. Inquire at No. 43 Wooster-st.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

## MUSICAL BOXES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN HAVE ALWAYS on hand a very large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
TOY MUSICAL BOXES.
HARMONIPHONES,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS, etc.

Also, a splendid SINGING BIRD, in a rich enameled case. In their stock will be found selections from the newest and most familiar Operas, as well as dances, songs, sacred hymns, and a great number of POPULAR AMERICAN MELODIES. MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Mondays and Thursdays. Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn, Wednesdays and Saturdays in NewYork. CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS. Quarter commences from first lesson taken.

Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.

Private, family, or school classes attended. Circulars at either Academy.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 54 East 13th-st.

Beginners can commence at any time. Instruction TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. Circulars at the Academy. Parties can obtain the room for private soirees.

T. HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 206 8TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST.

Days of Teaching, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.—Afternoon and Evening. Pupils can commence at any time.

N. B.—Schools and private classes attended in the City or country. Apply as above.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 137 Montague-place.

New classes for children at 4 P. M., on Mondays and Thursdays, will commence on Thursday, November 3d. Early application is desirable.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, now open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters, evenings for gentlemen, and mornings for ladies. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

TWO GENTLEMEN, POSSESSING UNEqualed advantages in the manufacture of a pure carburetted hydrogen GAS, with improved Retorts, by a new process, at less than one-third the price of City Gas, with one-third more light, having already large and profitable contracts, wish the aid of two or three business men, with $5,000 each, to put it into general use, and into some of the most valuable buildings in the City, where it is engaged. It can be seen in full operation, with ample proofs of our statement, and gas engineers' certificates. Address RELIANCE, Box No. 160 *Times* Office, till 9th inst.

LUMBER PROPERTY FOR SALE—A FEW miles from the City, containing a large quantity of white pine, together with two steam saw-mills, a lath-mill and shingle-mill, all in successful operation. Will be sold low, and on reasonable terms, on account of the ill-health of the owner. Apply to P. S. MILLS, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

HAT AND FUR STORE FOR SALE CHEAP.—One of the finest openings in the City for a practical Hatter of small means. The store is newly fitted up in a very tasty manner, and in one of the very best locations up town, doing a fine, prosperous trade. The place is sold in consequence of a change in business, which will be explained satisfactorily by applying at No. 457 Broadway.

$20,000 WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSIness man, with this amount, to join the advertiser in the iron manufacturing business, in a most favorable location. For further information, apply to M. B. MONCK & CO., No. 89 Nassau-st.
*Morning Chronicle* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $25,000 IN CASH.—A thorough business man with the above amount is wanted in an established package straw goods house, who can have charge of the financial department. A better chance for investment is seldom offered. Address, with real name, A. C. D., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—A PARty already established in the Sewing Machine business, which is of a profitable nature, is desirous of extending the same by forming a Stock Company. An excellent investment guaranteed. Direct MACHINE, Box No. 2,500 Post-office, with full address and residence.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CAPITAL OF $10,000, by a provision house in this City; the most satisfactory reference given and required. Address S. S. R., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WESTERN LANDS OF GOOD QUALITY, SUITable for a large farm, wanted in exchange for a valuable manufacturing stock. Inquire of I. V. LOOMIS, No. 99 Wall-st., up stairs.

## BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—W. J. SHARP takes this method to invite the public to examine his justly celebrated Tables, with his new improved cushions, superior to any now in use; also, two second-hand Tables, low for cash, at his manufactory, No. 149 Fulton-st.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING HOUSES ARE OFFERED FOR SALE.—For full particulars apply to RINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

| | |
|---|---|
| A 4-story brown-stone English basement, on 21st-st., Gramercy Park | $17,000 |
| A 4-story brown-stone high-stoop, West 18th-st. | 16,500 |
| 2 first-class brown-stone English basement, 33d-st., near Madison-av. | 12,500 |
| 2 high-stoop brown-stone on West 47th-st. | 11,000 |
| 2 high-stoop brown-ston on East 18th-st. | 9,000 |
| A large house on West 8th-st. | 13,000 |
| A 3-story brick (full lot on West 21st-st. | 7,000 |
| A very nice 3-story bric on West 22d-st. | 11,000 |
| 1 very nice 3-story bricon West 22d-st. | 10,000 |
| A 4-story high-stoop e East 14th-st. | 10,000 |
| A handsome 3-story ston front, East 50th-st. | 8,000 |
| A 3 story high-stoop brwn-stone on East 29th-st. | 13,000 |
| A 3-story brick on East 8th-st. | 7,500 |
| A 4-story high-stoop brwn-stone on 28th-st. | 14,000 |
| A large 3-story high-stop on Lexington-av. | 10,000 |
| A first-class 4-story English basement on West 14th-st. | 14,000 |
| A large 3-story house on East 12th-st. | 13,000 |
| A modern handsome 3-tory high-stoop house on West 15th-st. | 10,500 |
| On East 27th-st., brownstone high-stoop house. | 15,000 |
| A 3-story English basement on East 23d-st. | 6,500 |
| A 3-story on East 32d-st. | 5,500 |

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ABOUT THREE MILES NORTH OF Quincy, Ill., a large and valuable property, built and fitted up with all the bestimprovements as a distillery. The buildings are of stone, 12½ 45, 2½ stories high, and numerous out-buildings, adaped to a large establishment, together with a large plot of ground.

This establishment is one of the largest and best in the country, and near a market and the Western granaries, and has capacity for doing a large business, and will be sold much below the cost, or exhanged for good property in New-York or Brooklyn, it cash value.

For further particulars, inqire of FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE—AT YONKERS upon foreclosure of mortgage, an orphan boy's property, on MONDAY, the 14th of November next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Getty House, Yonkers, consisting of two handsone level lots commanding a fine view of the river, cost $700, $200 more than the mortgage; one of the lots now contains a new-built genteel house, with piazza—cost $800—situated in Vineville, Oliver-av. A first-rate chance for persons wishing safe property.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property islocated on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey Cityand Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

MOUNT VERNON TAXES—IMPORTANT.—Unionport, Wakefield, Pelhamville, Olinville, West, East and Central Mount Vernon, &c. The sale of lots for unpaid takes will take place at Albany on the 10th of November next. The tax books will be opened on Saturday next, Nov. 5, at Keene's XIVth Ward Hotel, corner 149th-st. and Grand sts., after which no taxes will be received.
JOHN S. YORKE, General Collector.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILlage of Madison, Morris County, N. J. Several very good farms, from 20 acres to 200 acres, 20, 35, 41, 70, 80, 100 acres, &c., together with three beautiful country seats, worth from $15,000 to $25,000. Also, building sites, superior to anything in New-Jersey. For information, call at No. 15 John-st., New-York, BAILEY & HUNTING, where a full description of all may be seen.
S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, Madison.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A VERY desirable lot, containing about an acre, situated a few rods from the railroad depôt and steamboat landing, and fronting on two streets; two good dwelling houses, and the grounds are in a good state of cultivation, with two outbuildings, a variety of fruit and ornamental trees; a fine location for a lager-bier brewery. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART of Brooklyn, a well-built dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements—gas, water, bath, &c. Will be sold low, furnished or unfurnished. House and furniture new last Spring, and now in perfect order. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, Washington-av., west side, second house south of Lafayette-av., or to J. W. LOCKWOOD. No. 299 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE IN NEWYork, with some cash, a handsome modern house, occupied by the owner, situated very near Peck-slip Ferry; has gas and gas fixtures, and all modern improvements; house 20 by 50, with an extension; lot 100 feet. Will be exchanged at cost price, $8,000, subject to a mortgage of $4,000. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house 22 feet 6 inches front, 65 feet deep, 100 feet in rear, located on East 34th-st., will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner wishes to go South. Lowest cash price $13,000, $7,000 of which can remain.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

4,000 ACRES CHOICE FARMING LAND on Long Island for sale, within 60 miles of the City, intersected by the Long Island Railroad, with a fine growth of oak, chestnut and hickory timber. Title perfect. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lease of lot No. 89 East Broadway; house is 25x50 feet, with all the modern improvements; lot 25x90; the lease has 16 years unexpired, and a renewal for 21 years; terms liberal. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—TERMS VERY EASY—A NEW three-story high-stoop house in 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and in New-Broadway, with all the modern improvements; size 17x50. Apply to ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN BUILT four-story brown-stone house, No. 55 West 23d-st., with immediate possession. Also, for sale, the convenient three-story brick house No. 35 East 24th-st. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

IRVING & WINTHROP, REAL ESTATE BROkers, No. 44 Nassau-st., have for sale a valuable lot in Church-st., between Franklin and White sts. Also several first-class houses in desirable situations. Money to loan on bond and mortgage in different amounts.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, well located, No. 290 2d-av., finished with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

THE ADVERTISER, A PROFESSIONAL and just established Architect with builder's experience, offers his service to the public as such, for making designs for buildings of every description, working, drawing, &c. P. S.—Has received twice the Medal of the Academy of Berlin, and can refer to first-class houses in this City, &c. LEWIS E. DUENKEL, Office No. 553 Broadway, corner 23d-st. and 5th-av.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order. complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR. Archite No. 162 Broadway.

## TO LET.

TO LET—A GENTEEL THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 21 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, between Court and Clinton sts., with range, heater and gas fixtures. Rent $225 to 1st May. Inquire, or address a line to M. P. STEPHENSON, No. 383 Broome-st., New-York. Also, to let, the dwelling part of house No. 390 Broome-st., corner Mulberry-st., New-York.

A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO LET—On 12th-st., near 5th-av.; rent, $1,500. The whole of the splendid furniture for sale on easy terms. Boarders now in the house who pay $175 per week, and wish to remain.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 216 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE SECOND STORY of No. 122 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st., 40 by 30 feet, well lighted, with six windows—suitable for Insurance or other business. Will be divided if required. Apply to M. PORTER, No. 25 Nassau-st., or JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., thoroughly furnished, and in good order. Location unexceptionable. Rent taken in board, if desired. Rent until 1st of May, or a year. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. C. BARRETT, Esq., No. 14 Wall-st.

TO LET—SUITABLE FOR SHOPS, MANUFACturing purposes, livery stable, feed store, coal yard, &c. Located Nos. 157 and 159 West 49th-st., near 8th av. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COACH FACTORY, No. 207 Greene-st., New-York, having been occupied for the above business for several years past, and being a good location. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, New-York.

VACANT LOTS TO LEASE ON THE NORTH side of Morton-st., near West-st. The lot is 25 feet in width by 125 feet in depth. The lot will be leased from one to six years. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only, No. 41 East 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., 12 rooms, with the improvements, and in perfect order. For permit to see the house apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN a block of seven houses, on 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Rent $250. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 221 South-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR A small family till the 1st of May, situated west of Broadway, between 14th and 25th sts., east of the 8th-av.; rent about $150 per month. Word left with Hasbrouck, No. 27 Wall-st., up stairs, or at No. 177 West 23d-st., for Mrs. DWIGHT, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY WIDOW LADY, of quiet habits, an unfurnished room, on first or second floor, in a house supplied with water and closets, between 4th and 14th sts., and Broadway and 6th-av.; any plain, orderly private family may respond. Address C. H., care Wm. Laws, Esq., Metropolitan Post-office, Bible House, Astor-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED to rent for about six months, and for a small family, a three or four story furnished house, well situated between Waverley-place and 23d-st., Broadway and 6th-av. A line addressed to B., No. 5 St. Mark's-place, will receive attention.

HOUSE WANTED.—A MODERATE SIZED house, between 14th and 34th sts., and Lexington and 8th avs. Must be in complete order, with modern improvements, and in a good neighborhood. Address S. Y. D., Box 980 Post-office, with location and terms.

WANTED—UNTIL MAY NEXT, A FURNISHED house, between 14th and 34th sts., and between the 4th and 7th avs.; no children. Apply to E. STRANG, No. 35 Wall-st.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J., of 8 acres, on the mountain side, near the dépôt, and one hour's ride from New-York City. The buildings are first-class, new, large, and in complete order; all the latest improvements, and pure, soft spring water introduced throughout. The grounds are handsomely laid out, ornamented with trees, shrubbery, and a fine fountain; fruit in great abundance. Apply to LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, BEAUTIFULLY located, in Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, containing 60 acres of land, commodious buildings, fruit trees, &c. Price, $7,000. Also, a desirable building lot, of 30 acres, two miles from Metuchin Dépôt. Price, $2,000. Particulars may be had of JAS. A. GILMAN, No. 175 Broadway, (first floor,) or C. BLOODGOOD, on the premises.

CHEAP COTTAGE FOR SALE AT $1,350—Cost $1,800; finely located within one mile of the Mount Vernon Dépot, New-York. Inquire of J. L. BREWSTER, No. 38 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes walk from dépôt and one hour from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
W. B. WESTCOTT & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

Will sell at public auction, the entire beautiful furniture, bronzes, paintings, piano-forte, &c., contained in the five-story dwelling, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on

MONDAY, Nov. 7, at 10½ o'clock, precisely.

The house was furnished but four months ago; the furniture was made by Dixon and other celebrated makers, and embraces everything to be found in a fashionable and costly residence, including three elegant rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle, with a complete assortment of rosewood, chamber, and dining-room furniture, glassware, silverware, &c. Also, a fine iron safe, portable heater. Catalogues at house. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, THIS DAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a large variety of magnificent Paris Fancy Goods, comprising

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
BRONZE CLOCKS, PARIAN WARE,
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA VASES,
SUPERB SILVER PLATED WARE,
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
GROUPS AND STATUETTES,

and a large variety of the richest goods. The Ladies are particularly invited to examine the above beautiful assortment.

AUCTION NOTICE.
SALE OF WET GOODS,
being
PART OF THE CARGO OF THE NEW WORLD.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
Will sell on
MONDAY, Nov. 7,
At their Auction Rooms,
No. 119 BROADWAY,
A large assortment of
STAPLE DRY GOODS,

All purchased for Fall and Winter sales, and slightly damaged by water on board the *New World*.
Catalogue ready early on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE TRUSTEE'S SALE OF 171 LOTS AND GORES IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—ALSO, VALUABLE WATER RIGHT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TU

## MEDICAL.

WE GUARANTEE A CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED.
DR. T. AKIN'S
HYGEOHAIMA:
VEGETABLE COMPOUND TONIC SYRUP.
This medicine stands unrivaled for its great medicinal and purifying qualities.
There have been many attempts to produce a medicine that will harmonize with all the various temperaments, constitutions and diseases of our variable climate.
This compound is a harmonious combination of the vegetable kingdom—seeming to be peculiarly adapted to every ill that man is heir to.
The blood is the fountain of life, and upon its purity we are dependent for permanent health. Let the blood become impaired in its purity and all the delicate machinery of the human frame becomes disarranged, and leaves us liable to the contraction of fatal diseases; hence the importance of keeping the fountain of life pure—for health, happiness and beauty depend upon it. It is folly to be sick where the HYGEOHAIMA can be procured. It immediately attacks the blood without debilitating the body, cleanses the system of every impurity, and health must of a certainty follow.
We particularly solicit those cases of Scrofula, of every description, that have baffled all previous attempts of the medical fraternity, and are looked upon as incurable and hopeless.
The HYGEOHAIMA has never failed in any case where it has been taken. It stands unrivaled in all the following diseases:
All Mercurial Diseases, Coughs, Hooping Cough, Dyspepsia, Heart Intermittent and Palpitation, Kidney Complaint, Scrofula, Old Sores and Ulcers, of every description, Salt Rheum, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaints, Dizziness, Barber's Itch, Piles, Sallow Complexion, Headache, Sour Stomach, Pimples on the face and skin, Inflammation of the Lungs, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Bronchitis and All Cutaneous Diseases.
In every case where it has been used it has given immediate relief and universal satisfaction.
We can refer to many extraordinary cases where every other remedy had entirely failed.
Dr. AIKIN—*Dear Sir:* I have used your Syrup in my practice for some time past, with the happiest results. I find it a prompt efficient alterative and tonic, and knowing its compounds, I cheerfully recommend it to the afflicted. Yours respectfully, C. S. BAKER, M. D.,
No. 201 West 36th-st., N. Y.
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1859.
Dr. AIKIN—*Dear Sir:* Having been afflicted with the scrofula from a child and found no cure, I took your kind advice and used a bottle of your Hygeohaima. My neck was constantly covered with hard bunches, so that it was almost impossible for me to wear anything around it. Strange, though true, the use of that one bottle has almost cured me. I will take one more bottle, which I am confident will entirely eradicate the awful complaint. I would say to the afflicted, Try it without fail, and I guarantee you will never be sorry.
Yours respectfully, H. H. OWEN,
No. 275 West 36th-st., N. Y.
Dr. AKIN: I am at a loss how to express my gratitude for the two bottles of your invaluable Syrup you sent me. I have been a great sufferer for more than two years with nervous headache and dizziness, with a dreamy sensation, (impossible to describe,) with sharp shooting pains all through me; spitting of blood, loss of appetite, great depression of spirits, languor and general debility, with great prostration. I had tried a great many different remedies without the slightest benefit. I commenced to take your syrup, and in one week's time I felt that I was getting well, the pains and nervous feeling entirely left me, the pimples and spots on my face are all vanished. I have taken the two bottles, and thanks to you and your medicine I am now enjoying perfect health. May happiness and prosperity ever attend you, is the prayer of
Mrs. ELIZABETH LEE, No. 304 9th-av.
Dr. AKIN—*Dear Sir:* I have been a great sufferer for twenty years with a complication of diseases—General Debility and Nervous Affections, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver Complaint, and Affections of the Heart, with Intermittent Pulsation and Violent Palpitation, Dizziness and Rheumatism; my sufferings have been beyond description, and I had entirely despaired of ever regaining my health. I was induced to try your Compound Tonic Syrup quite against my will; believing it to be like all the many other remedies which I had tried, I had no faith in it whatever. I used it for six weeks with the happiest results. I can truly say I feel that I am once more a well man, and with unbounded gratitude I remain, Yours truly, B. IRVING,
Room 35 Gilsey Building,
Corner Broadway and Cortlandt-st.
A child of Andrew Van Horn, No. 327 5th-st., had suffered a year or more with a very aggravated case of Scrofula; the head and face was covered with matter-ated sores which baffled all previous attempts to cure. The HYGEOHAIMA cured the child in less than three weeks. Mr. Van Horn would be happy to see any one who is suffering with similar complaints, or those who feel interested for their friends in like manner.
Hundreds of similar certificates could be given had we space to insert them.
TO THE LADIES—Who are desirous of a clear fair skin, would do well to use this medicine, as it will surely remove all Sallowness. Pimples and Roughness from the Skin, and give a freshness and beauty to the complexion such as could not be produced by any other means, at the same time giving health and vigor to the system. Let any one take of the HYGEOHAIMA for two or three weeks who has a sallow or impure complexion, and they will hardly know themselves—its effects are astonishing. Try it once, and then say the HYGEOHAIMA is a humbug if you can find it in your heart to do so. Ladies, if your blood is not pure you cannot be either healthy or handsome.
Principal Depôt, New-York, No. 453 Hudson-st.
Nos. 476 Broadway, 206 7th-av., 197 9th-av., 311 Bleecker-st., 576 Hudson-st.
PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE,
Or six bottles for $5.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!
TRIESEMAR 1, 2 AND 3.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
No. 1 is invaluable for exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all physical disabilities.
No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of those diseases that have been hitherto treated by the nauseous and pernicious use of copaiva and cubebs.
No. 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, hereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dispersing all impurities and rooting out the venom of disease.
TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9, which saves $3; and $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Immediately on receiving remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instruction of the writer. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LAMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertising,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Thursday, till 9 P. M.
We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Lamont and his work.—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fifty colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for all. Female diseases successfully treated. Monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Perfectly private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, HAS REMOVED his French private Medical Institute, for the treatment of the more difficult and delicate cases, to the elegant house No. 15 LeRoy-place, corner of Bleecker and Greene sts., two blocks west of Broadway. Private entrance on Greene-st. Separate parlors for ladies. The superiority of the new French system of treatment for certain class of diseases, is known all over the world; and without the use of any mercury or other poisons, this method eradicates even the longest standing cases. Particular attention paid to all affections of ladies. English, French, German and Spanish spoken.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Directory, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 96 West 24th-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 25 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisments, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IS A sure relief for neuralgia, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, palsy, nervous headache, cough, loss of sleep and nervous debility. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 112 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, J. T. STRATTON, M. D., No. 111 4th-av., New-York. $1 per bottle.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. WINTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the cure and prevention of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WINTER has for thirty years confined his attention to the cure of a certain class, in which he has treated not fifty, fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to habits of the patient; cures without the disgust and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in one week in less than six hours. It rouses into life the poison that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book on Life, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every taint of the virus from the system.

## MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken down constitutions, resulting from over-excess and indulgence, is HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES." It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRIESEMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Price 25 cents.
Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S
FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from Cold or any cause. $1 per box.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOOPING COUGH, CROUP, &c., cured by the Syrup of Naptha; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar; Folger's Olossanouian, or Balsam Liverwort. Each $1.
FEVER AND AGUE AND OTHER FEVERS cured like magic with India Cholagogue, Deshler's Periodic Pills, or Rowands' Tonic Mixture. Each $1.
SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chronic, give up their hold if the sufferer will use Hyatt's Life Balsam; 75 cents; Jacob or S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, or Kenedy's Discovery. Always at
GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living Surgeon for Genito-Urinary Diseases, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases and Malformations of this Class, at
NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST.,
a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Extreme cases, including Constitutional Infection, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Strictures, Uterine and Chronic affections, Nervous Diseases, and Self-Induced Consumption, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 2, and 5 to 8 o'clock. Dr. H.'s recent work on the above. Price, $1.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter

## DENTISTRY.

CLEAN AND WHOLESOME AFFRAY.—A CASE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 838 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

## RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., 6:25 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:45 and 12 M., and 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $36; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, Ga., $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $20; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 11 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary, Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11 A. M., 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington to 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

## STEAMBOATS.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 6 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, and New-Haven Railroads. Freight taken.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

## EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,
Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) *vid* Stonington, (mail route) at 3:40 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., *vid* New-Haven Railroad.
Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

## PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject; an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold, wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st., sole owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that makes a first quality article. This will be sold low to close the consignment. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

## SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
*via*
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.
The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.
THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on
THE 5TH NOVEMBER, at 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship SONORA, F. L. BABY, Commander.
THE ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON,
will follow on the 21st November.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

FOR HAVANA.
QUAKER CITY LINE.
Carrying the United States Mail, and leaving each port every twenty days.
The new, fast and double-engine steamship YORKTOWN, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. Her next trips will be made Dec. 5 and 26. The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.
First cabin, $60. Second cabin, $35.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board. Abraham.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6
The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:
To New-Orleans.....$39 75 To Augusta, Ga.....$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.....35 00 To Atlanta, Ga.....23 00
To Montgomery, Ala..26 00 To Charlotte, N. C....22 00
To Nashville, Tenn...30 00 To Columbia, S. C....20 00
To Memphis, Tenn....33 50 To Jacksonville, Fla..21 50
To Knoxville, Tenn...25 00 To Palatka, Fla.....23 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn..27 00
For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.
NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $36; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANSEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *vid* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the shortest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERIcan European Express will receive cotton and other samples, parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and despatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State. No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

## LECTURES.

COURSE OF LECTURES
To be delivered at the Sixteenth Baptist Church, (West 16th-st., near 8th-av.)
1.—On THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.
Prof. EATON, D. D., of Madison University.
Subject—*The True Man.*
2.—On FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
GEO. WM. CURTIS, Esq.
Subject—*Democracy and Education—What they Are and are Not.*
3.—On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5,
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D.
Subject—*Woman and Her Work.*
4.—On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 9,
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Subject—(New Lecture.)
Tickets for the Course, 75 cents; single tickets, 25.
May be had at Appleton's Bookstore; B. B. Merrill, No. 2 Maiden-lane; Niles Eames, No. 94 8th-av.

ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The annual ADDRESS and POEM before the Association of Alumni will be delivered at the Lecture-room of the New-York Historical Society, (2d-av., corner of 11th-st.,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, at 8 o'clock.
*Orator*—Rev. MANCIUS S. HUTTON, D. D., Class of 1823.
*Poet*—ISAAC LAWRENCE, A. M., Class of 1847.
The Annual Meeting for the transaction of business will be held at the rooms of the Historical Society on the same evening, at 7 o'clock.
The Anniversary Festival will take place at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be procured from any member of the following Committee of Arrangements:
CHARLES R. SWORDS, Class of 1829, Chairman.
WILLIAM C. RUSSEL, Class of 1832.
WILLIAM L. BOYD, Class of 1832.
HENRY A. TAILER, Class of 1852.
A. S. VAN DUZER, Class of 1853.

LECTURE.—WENDELL PHILLIPS REVIEWED.—Prof. SUMNER will deliver a lecture at Library Hall, North Orange, on MONDAY MORNING, Nov. 7. Subject—*Wendell Phillips and his Lecture.* Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8. Admission 25 cents.

CUMMINGS' LITERARY UNION.—DR. JOHN PRIESTLEY'S lecture on *Ventilation and Aeration of the Blood*, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, at 8 o'clock, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. Tickets of admission, 25 cents.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF HATS and Caps in all their variety—"Furs"—First premium for Ladies' Riding and Children's Hats.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND MATINEE.
GRAND COMBINATION OF ARTISTS AND OPERAS.
MME. GAZZANIGA, MME. COLSON,
MME. STRAKOSCH,
SIG. BEAUCARDE, SIG. STIGELLI,
And the great baritone,
SIG. FERRI.
The Directors desiring that every kind of musical entertainment, which, from its excellency, is worthy of public attention, might be heard at the Academy, have made arrangement with the popular artists
MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON,
who, during the last month have made such a favorable impression with their Operattas and Lyric Proverbs.
LIST OF ENTERTAINMENTS.
The entire opera of
RIGOLETTO.
The entire splendid fourth act (including the celebrated Sperto Gentil) of
LA FAVORITA,
and the admired operetta of
NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.
TO-DAY (SATURDAY), Nov. 5, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
The performance will commence with splendid fourth act of
LA FAVORITA.
Leonora.....Mme. Gazzaniga.
Fernando.....Signor Beaucarde.
Balthazzar.....Signor Junca.
To be followed by the admired Operetta of
NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.
Written by H. Drayton. Music composed by E. J. Loder.
Oscar, Count de Belleville.....Mr. H. Drayton.
Louise, Countesse de Belleville.....Mrs. H. Drayton.
Song—"I've loved thee long, Louise".....Mrs. Drayton.
Duet—"Good Husband".....Mr. and Mrs. Drayton.
Recit.—"He's gone; once more I am alone."
Ballad—"If I but dared to tell how much I loved."
Duettino—"I've said it, Sir, and law my word must be".....Mr. and Mrs. Drayton.
Recitative—"Ah! yes, as in the play".....
Grand Air—"Happiness, joy divine".....} Mr

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PRACTICAL CHARITY—ST. PAUL'S HOME FOR THE POOR.—In accordance with the announcement previously made in this paper, the Home for the Poor is now opened at No. 367 Pearl-street. The object of this Home is to furnish meals and lodgings to the hungry and homeless poor, who at this season of the year fill our streets, and worry us with their importunate solicitations for help. All persons applying with *tickets* will be cared for, and every effort made at the Mission-office to obtain permanent employment for such as are worthy. The Homes established last Winter on a similar plan were productive of much good to this large and unfortunate class of persons. Nearly 7,000 meals and lodgings were supplied, and quite a large proportion of the applicants were put in the way of procuring permanent employment, and thus ceasing to be a burden upon the community. It is believed that this is the only sure and safe way of ministering to the wants of the suffering poor. The giving of money indiscriminately frequently results in much harm. It is hoped, accordingly, that the kindly disposed will make this the channel of their charities to all who beg from door to door.

Tickets for meals and beds, in packages of twenty-five for $1, may be had on application to Mr. ALFRED WHITEHEAD, clerk to St. Paul's Mission-office, No. 31 Vesey-street, which is open every day from 10 to 2 o'clock.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS TO BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—The will of SAMUEL COCHRAN has been offered for Probate in the Surrogate's Office. Mr. COCHRAN, who was a resident of this City, left his country mansion at Torrwood and $70,000 to his wife, and distributed $70,000 among his other relatives. He then made the following charitable bequests: To the American Bible Society, $10,000; to the Old School Presbyterian Church of America, $10,000; to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Free Church of Scotland, $10,000; to the Board of Domestic Missions of the Free Church of Scotland, $10,000; to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Old School Presbyterian Church, $10,000. If none of the Societies above-named are now existing in Scotland, the testator directs that the money be given to the Free Church of Scotland. He devoted the residue of his property to dispensing the Gospel of Christ in and around the City of New-York, and throughout his native land, (Scotland,) in a similar manner to that adopted by Rev. Mr. MILLER, of Kirkcudbright, Scotand. The executor and executrix are directed to fulfill these bequests liberally, that none of the funds may be left undisposed of at the time of their death.

OLD BREWERY THANKSGIVING.—The ladies of the Old Brewery Five Points Mission beg leave to call the attention of their friends to the approaching Thanksgiving, and to ask their aid in endeavoring to make it a happy season to those who look to the Mission, not only for instruction, but for food and clothing also. Four hundred children are to be provided for through the Winter, and, in many instances, the parents are likewise to be assisted. We therefore earnestly request those who have hitherto aided us, with others who would love to perform a charitable deed, to send us contributions of food, money, or clothing, which will be most gratefully received. The donors will not keep their own Thanksgiving with less gladness because they have thus cheered the hearts of others, and helped to send a ray of sunshine over the sad and weary life of the children at the Five Points. Contributions of every kind may be directed to Rev. T. K. SANFORD, or Rev. N. MEAD, Five Points Old Brewery Mission, No. 59 Park-street.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—CHARLES MCGOWANS was run over on the 19th ult., at the corner of Grand and Christie streets, by car No. 75, of the Second-avenue line. His injuries resulted fatally yesterday morning. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest....LILLY THOMAS, a child 4 years of age, residing in Eighty-sixth-street, was burned to death from her clothes coming in contact with a stove....ELIZABETH JANE WATTS, a girl of 5 years, met with a similar fatal accident at No. 28 Goerck-street....JOHN O'NEIL, of No. 127 Greenwich-street, a laborer, fell from a ladder in Cedar-street, and was fatally injured. Inquests were held by Coroners JACKMAN and O'KEEFE.

THE CARPENTER AND CHEEVERS EMEUTE.—MRS. ELIZA CARPENTER, of No. 127 Clinton-street, wife of JOHN CARPENTER, who is held on a charge of shooting THOMAS CHEEVERS in an affray at a porter house in Delancy-street, has made a complaint against CHEEVERS for an aggravated assault. She alleges that she attempted to shield her husband from CHEEVER'S blows, when the latter clutched her by the hair and struck her repeatedly in the face. Until lately her injuries have confined her to her bed. Justice BRENNAN held CHEEVERS to answer in sureties of $1,000.

CHANGE OF STEAMERS FOR HAVANA.—The *Yorktown* has been chartered by the Messrs. HARGOUS & Co. to take the place of the *Quaker City* until the repairs to that steamer shall be completed. She will, accordingly, leave New-York on her first trip to Havana on the 15th inst., in command of Capt. R. W. SHUFELDT. The *Quaker City* will probably be ready to resume her place in the line on the 5th of December.

THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."—Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, having returned from his Western tour, will preach in the Church of the Puritans on Sunday evening, on the subject, "Principle above Expediency." Whether the topic will be connected in any way with the Virginia Insurrection, those will know who go to hear it discussed.

OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE SENATOR BRODERICK.—At a meeting of the Engineers and Foremen of the Fire Department, held on Thursday evening, it was determined to postpone the funeral obsequies of the late Hon. DAVID C. BRODERICK until Sunday, the 13th inst.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—WILLIAM INGERSOLL threw a brick through a pane of glass valued at $250, in the window of the billiard saloon of WM. M. LANGLEY, in Broadway. He was held to answer in $1,000 bail.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Union Temperance Society held a public meeting at No. 197 Bowery. Mr. GAULT, a reformed drunkard, Father HAMILTON and Mr. R. N. HAVENS made addresses.

### Police Commissioners.

THE AMENDED RULES—RESIGNATIONS.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, the President, Mr. STILLMAN, in the Chair, the amended Rules and Regulations for the government of the force were reported complete. They were ordered to be engrossed under the direction of the President and Chief Clerk, and to be printed. The following resignations were accepted: John Nelson, Seventh Precinct; Charles Radway, Sixth Precinct, and Joseph Kuntz, of the Second Precinct. The resignation of James B. Smith, of the Tenth, was also accepted, to take effect on the 10th of December. The discussion of the rules occupied the most of the session. A special meeting was appointed for Monday next, to arrange the matters relating to the approaching election. The Board then adjourned.

THE DISCHARGE OF SERGEANT SOUDER—A CORRECTION.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Mr. MALONEY was present at the meeting of the Police Commissioners on Wednesday, and also his five witnesses—who saw the defendant, playing cards and heard him use profane language,—and who were ready to prove the charge if Commissioner BOWEN would have heard them. It is therefore a misstatement that SOUDER was discharged for lack of evidence against him.

JOHN J. MOLONEY,
Nov. 4. No. 61 Ann-street.

### Police Reports.

ROBBED AND EXPOSED.—Mr. John Wilson, from Brooklyn, who imprudently allowed himself to be lured by a female from Broadway into Lafayette-place on Thursday evening, was robbed of his wallet, containing eight dollars. The female ran off, but was pursued and arrested by Officer Barry. A male confederate of the girl, who attempted to stop Mr. Wilson in his pursuit, was arrested by another officer, whom he attempted to shoot with a revolver. The prisoners were locked up, and were yesterday brought before Alderman BRADY at the City Hall Police Court. The woman gave the name of Margaret Clark, and the man that of James Brown. Mr. Wilson was reluctantly compelled to testify in the premises, and to reveal his residence and place of business. The case is still on.

AN INHUMAN HUSBAND AND FATHER.—Peter Armorer, a German cabinet-maker, was arrested by the Eleventh-Ward Police on Thursday night on a charge of cruelly beating his child, a boy of three years. The lad's body was cut and bruised in a shocking manner, and exhibited evidence of most brutal treatment. Mrs. Armorer interfered in behalf of her child, when her husband held her with one hand and overturned a vessel of boiling water upon her head with the other. Justice BRENNAN held the prisoner to answer.

ATTEMPTED HOMICIDE.—Early yesterday morning an encounter took place in Meschutt's coffee-saloon, No. 597 Broadway, between William Booker, of No. 133 Mercer-street, and two persons named Geo. T. Finnegan and George W. Hill. Booker was beaten until he fell, when Finnegan, it is charged, fired a pistol at him, but without effect. Officer Grey, of the Eighth Ward, immediately put an end to the disturbance by arresting Finnegan and Hill. Attended by a deputation of their friends, they were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, who held them in bail to answer.

SHOP THIEVES.—John Henderson and John Williams, colored men, went into the store of John Sullivan, No. 20 Christie-street, and while one engaged the attention of the clerk, the other, it is alleged, pocketed a gold watch. They were subsequently arrested, and the property was recovered. Justice OSBORN held the accused for examination.

EFFECT OF DELIRIUM TREMENS.—William Colton, of No. 516 Tenth-avenue, while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens, attempted to kill himself with a carving knife. Officer Kelly, of the Twenty-second Precinct, succeeded in taking the implement from him, and he was then secured by his friends.

### Fires.

IN VARICK-STREET.—The Third District alarm at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by an accidental fire in the saloon of T. W. WATERMAN, No. 76 Varick-street. Damage about $500, and insured in the People's Insurance Company.

IN SECOND-STREET.—Late yesterday evening, about 7 o'clock, a fire occurred on the fourth floor of the tenement house No. 214 Second-street, in the apartments of a German woman named HEILMANN. Damage about $100, and not insured. The fire was caused by setting a lighted lamp near some clothing.

# CITY POLITICS.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

RATIFICATION OF CANDIDATES IN THE NINETEENTH WARD—SPEECH BY EX-MAYOR WOOD.

A very large meeting was held at the Four-Mile House, corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, last evening, nominally for the purpose of ratifying the Democratic nominations for City and State officers, and especially that of HENRY ARCULARIUS for Assembly.

Mr. JEREMIAH YALE presided, and resolutions were adopted indorsing the Democratic candidates on the City and State tickets, and denouncing the "Black Republican Party" for alleged complicity in the Harper's Ferry tragedy, after which Dr. BRADFORD delivered a brief address. The proceedings, thus far, had, however, been repeatedly interrupted by calls for Mr. WOOD, and continued cheers on his behalf, and when the countenance of the Ex-Mayor was recognized, the applause became deafening.

Mr. WOOD having at length obtained a hearing, proceeded to compliment the intelligence, and honesty and political wisdom of his audience, and the fitness and capacity of the Democratic nominee for the Sixteenth Assembly District, Mr. HENRY ARCULARIUS, whom he represented to be just the man for the people. But he regarded the coming contest in this State as being of unusual significance in its bearings upon the approaching struggle in 1860. He wanted them to understand that no man should suppose he had the liberty of exercising discretion when he went to the polls when a great principle was at stake, or to judge whether he should vote for this man or that man, because of his personal likes or dislikes. Political parties had a higher object than the opposition to individuals, or the elevation of particular men to office. They had a great, never-dying principle to contend for. They had to put down the oppression attempted by that party which was in its doctrine antagonistic to the permanency of their best interests, and to the religious and political rights of citizens. [Cheers for WOOD.] But they must be united; for it was easy for the greatest party in the country to be destroyed by dissensions. He had never entered a political contest with such a firm conviction of the great results depending upon their action as he now held regarding the importance of the contest of 1860. What was arrayed against them? It was a party that did not pretend to be national—that acknowledged its intention to carry war into the Southern States, for the purpose of interfering with the domestic rights of those States, and overthrowing their local rights, local institutions, and their peculiar system of labor. It would be just as proper for the South to say Massachusetts should not go to church, as that Massachusetts should say the South couldn't have Slavery. [Hear, hear.] At the time of the original formation of this great country, nearly every State had slaves, and it was not through philanthropy, but from motives of pecuniary necessity, that Slavery had been abolished in the North. The South would also abandon Slavery when it did not pay, and all attempts to hasten emancipation would but tighten the bonds of the slave. [Cheers for Mayor WOOD.] The Republican Party could talk of nothing but Slavery and niggers. [Applause.] It could not carry out its doctrines even if it got possession of both Houses of Congress and the Supreme Court, because the Constitution prevented its success. [Cheers for WOOD.] Did they hear the Republican Party talk about the financial policy of the country? About internal commerce? About the development of the agricultural resources of the country? About the Tariff? About the United States Bank? About the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands? About encouraging universal education, and the dissemination of intelligence among the people? About a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific? In short, had the Republican Party any policy about the mechanical, agricultural, educational, Christianizing interests of the country? No. They did not hear the Republican Party talk on these subjects. [Applause.] The Republicans did not press these questions on the people, nor did SEWARD, their leader, have any object but the nigger. [Laughter.] The Republicans had made no great propositions, such as had been made by DANIEL WEBSTER or HENRY CLAY—God bless him. [Cheers.] The Republicans stood upon the nigger, and the nigger alone. But how was it with the Democratic Party? From Maine to Florida and to California it was the same—standing on the doctrines of JEFFERSON and JACKSON. The Democratic was the national party. The Democratic Party alone helped the working classes, was in favor of education of the children of the poor man free of expense, of disseminating liberty, of granting religious tolerance, and preventing the proscription of any man on account of his opinions. [Applause.] He said they were alone indebted to the Democratic Party that they were allowed to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences. [Applause.]

It was the Republican Party, under another name, that passed the alien and sedition laws in the time of JOHN ADAMS; that oppressed the foreign-born citizen, and in Massachusetts had just imposed an additional two years' residence to qualify the foreign-born citizen to vote. He judged that he saw before him laboring men, though he would not claim to be their friend—had he ever proven their enemy? [No, no—cheers, and a voice—"We will elect you Mayor, Mr. WOOD."] He would tell them their only salvation was the Democratic Party. If the Republicans should succeed, they would be little better than the serfs of Russia or the slaves of the South. [Applause.] It was generally supposed that the moneyed classes of society paid the taxes, but the fact was, the laboring man paid the taxes themselves. The mass of the people were the sufferers by the odious tyranny of the Black Republican Legislature at Albany, whose misgovernment had increased the taxes of this City millions of dollars; had imposed on us fifteen hundred partisan policemen; appointed commissioners to build our public works, and generally usurped the powers of the people, besides corruptly extorting exorbitant taxation. Our forefathers had not more reason for resisting the mother country than we had to resist this usurpation of power by the Legislature, sitting over one hundred and fifty miles off. They should send Mr. ARCULARIUS to Albany to secure the repeal of these laws, and to secure the municipal rights of the City. The people of New-York could make their own laws. They should defeat the Republicans by a large majority.

A VOICE—We will elect you by a large majority, Mr. WOOD.

ANOTHER VOICE—Shut up your mouth, d—n you! you haven't got a vote. [Laughter.]

Mr. WOOD continued—New-York wanted to elect its own Mayors. He denied the right of any power to continue these outrages upon us, and, so help him God, he would submit to it no longer. [Cheers.] The Democracy should stand it no longer, if he *could find men enough to back him.* [A VOICE—That we will, Mr. WOOD.] He was determined if he could find men to stand by him, that he would submit to this no longer. [A VOICE—We will stand by you.] The Republican Legislature had driven out of his office a Mayor who was elected by the people, and had not served out the time for which he was chosen, and he knew that the brave, chivalrous, independent people of New-York had submitted to these outrages long enough, and would now combine to avert such a dire calamity. They would do it through the ballot-box. If he lived he would present himself in one month as a candidate for the Mayoralty.

A VOICE—We will elect you. [Cheers.]

If he lived to be reinstated in the office from which he was unjustly ejected, he would exercise the full power of his corporate rights and position as Chief Magistrate of New-York, to demand the repeal of these odious laws, and the restoration of their rights. [Applause, and a voice—We will elect you by a large majority, Mr. WOOD.] He believed they were his friends, and would stand by him as they had already stood by him—he would never desert them, [applause] whatever might become of him—so long as God Almighty spared his life—so long as he had a heart to beat, a pulse to feel, and a mind to conceive—so long would he acknowledge his obligations to them, the hard-working, bone and sinew, hard-fisted, noble, laboring men of New-York, whether he should be elected Constable or Mayor. [VOICES—Mayor, Mayor.] If he was elected, he hoped to be able to give them more substantial tokens of his regard.

The delivery of the speech occupied nearly an hour, being frequently interrupted by the torch-light processions, with bands of music and transparencies, that helped manufacture the enthusiasm of the occasion. It is but just to say, that most of those on the ground were apparently Irish laboring men, and not a few inebriated.

TWELFTH WARD.

The Mozart Hall Democracy of the Eleventh Assembly District, (Twentieth Ward,) gathered in considerable numbers last evening, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirtieth-street, to ratify the nomination of W. E. ROBINSON, Esq., to the Assembly. The Chair was occupied by Mr. ERVIN SEE. Mr. ROBINSON made two speeches in the course of the evening—one in the hall and one outside—it having been found necessary, on account of the crowd, to adjourn to the street. The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. FOWLER, MCGUIRE, and others. Before the adjournment, a letter was read from FERNANDO WOOD, in which he announced that he should positively be present and speak at the ratification meeting at Milleman's Hall to-night.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

At a mass meeting of the Democratic voters of the Eighteenth Ward, held at Mr. GONONDE'S, resolutions were adopted repudiating the claims of THEODORE B. VOORHIES on the Democratic Party, on the ground that he had once been a nominee of the Whigs for Assembly, and that he is now a member of the American Party. Mr. EUGENE DURNIN was indorsed in his stead, and made an appropriate speech, acknowledging the honor conferred upon him. The resolutions will be found in full elsewhere.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETINGS.

SEVENTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican Association, held in Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, Messrs. GEORGE TERWILLIGER and Dr. SNODGRASS made addresses. Mr. TERWILLIGER, who is the candidate for Assembly in the Eighth District, spoke of the State Canvass, and reviewed the most exciting political topics of the day.

NINTH WARD.

The Ninth Ward Republicans met in a large hall, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets, and were called to order by Mr. S. B. DUTCHER. Mr. A. F. DOW was elected Chairman. Resolutions were offered by Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY ratifying the nominations, denouncing the system of slave-labor, and pledging the support of the Ninth Ward to the Republican candidates. Speeches were made by Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS, formerly of Ohio, STEWART L. WOODFORD, JAS. FAIRMAN and others.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The Republicans rallied in great numbers at Dingledein's Building, corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, to ratify the nomination of D. D. CONOVER for State Senator, and WALTER S. PINCKNEY for member of Assembly, and to respond to the State and County nominations. The same gentleman who spoke in the Twenty-second Ward, and one or two others made addresses.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

A large assembly at No. 683 Eighth-avenue ratified the nominations of DANIEL D. CONOVER for State Senator, and RICHARD SCOTT for member of Assembly. Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL presided, and speeches were made by Messrs. Joseph LUX, E. Delafield Smith, James Fairman, Solomon L. Hull, and Charles Birdsall. They enlarged upon the necessity of active exertions in behalf of the Republican ticket, and eulogized the candidates.

## THE CALL TO SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The call which was issued a few days ago to invite Senator DOUGLAS to address the Democracy of the City of New-York, previous to the State election, was signed in the course of a day or two by thousands of Democrats. Judge DOUGLAS, being apprised of the movement, suggested it might not be pursued, as the critical condition of a member of his family did not permit him to be absent for a single hour.

## THE NOMINATIONS.

LIQUOR DEALERS' MEETING.

At the Liquor Dealers' meeting last evening, the claims of the respective candidates to the votes which the Association demands, were fully discussed. Those whose antecedents were at all objectionable were promptly blackballed

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

At a meeting of American Council No. 19, held at Little's Hotel in Harlem, THOMAS VEITCH was unanimously indorsed as a candidate for Assembly.

## THE CITY ELECTION—THE POLICE.

The following correspondence has passed between the Superintendent of Police and the Agent of the Associated Press, relative to the collection of election returns in the City:

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS,
No. 58 Beaver-street, NOV. 1, 1859.

*To Amos Pilsbury, Esq., General Superintendent of Police:*

DEAR SIR: On election nights our messengers have frequently had much difficulty in gaining admission to the Inspectors' rooms, and in order to facilitate the collection of returns on Tuesday next, I beg to ask, on behalf of the Associated Press, that you will, on the day of election, give special instruction to the policemen on duty at the several polling districts to admit our messengers to the rooms of the canvassers with as little delay as possible, and under such regulations as you may think proper to order.

Each authorized messenger of the Associated Press will be furnished with a suitable card of admission.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

D. H. CRAIG,
General Agent New-York Associated Press.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 Broome-street,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1859.

*D. H. Craig, Esq., General Agent of the Associated Press:*

DEAR SIR—Being desirous of affording every facility to the Associated Press, I have issued the following General Order to the Captains of Police.

Yours, truly, AMOS PILSBURY,
General Superintendent.

GENERAL ORDER.

*To the Captain of the —— Precinct:*

SIR: You will direct the Police on duty at the respective Polls in your Precinct, at the ensuing election, to afford to the messengers of the Associated Press every facility for obtaining access to the rooms of the Canvassers.

AMOS PILSBURY,
General Superintendent.

## A CARD FROM WM. H. FRY.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: I did not expect my friends the reporters, after their immense labor of stenographing speeches for three hours, to take down my remarks delivered at the Republican Ratification Meeting in the Cooper Institute. But in the three or four lines given to me the impression is conveyed that all that I said was received with disapprobation by the majority present. Permit me to say that there was but one point—that regarding the Constitution—where disapprobation was expressed; and had time allowed I would have explained my position, I think satisfactorily to those of my Republican friends who dissented from me. In such a crescent organization as the Republican, composed of men from all parties, there are differences of sentiment greater than will be found when the members have worked longer together.

Very respectfully yours,
WM. HENRY FRY.

## SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I observe my name in the list of candidates (as printed in the City papers) as the candidate for the Assembly from the Seventh District. I beg leave to say that from the first I declined the nomination in favor of A. H. BEAN, Esq., and that subsequently to my declination, Mr. BEAN received the nomination and is now the only Democrat in nomination in that District, he representing both the Tammany Hall and Mozart Hall organizations. By inserting the foregoing in your paper, you will oblige,

Your obedient servant, SOLOMON BANTA.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1859.

## NOTE FROM HON. J. B. VARNUM.

No. 110 BROADWAY, Friday, Nov. 4, 1859.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I observe my name is published in your list as candidate for Assembly. This is a mere compliment to me on the part of some Whig friends, and has been declined. As it may lead to some confusion with regard to candidates, please omit it from your next list.

Yours respectfully, J. B. VARNUM, JR.

## THE SUNKEN STEAMERS.

### Raising of the Steamer Champion—State of the New World.

The sunken steamer *Champion* was raised yesterday. The body of the fireman, MARTIN JACKSON, was recovered, and a Coroner's jury had been summoned to investigate into the cause of the collision, and fix the responsibility of it where it belongs. The body of Mr. STEELE, of New-Haven, has not yet been discovered. The New-Haven *Journal* of Thursday says:

"The *Champion* had on board about twenty-five passengers, some of whom were ladies, and what is most deplored *two or three are missing.* Mr. GEO. STEELE, a well-known and highly respectable citizen of New-Haven; a fireman by the name of JACKSON, and a stranger, whose place of destination was Fairhaven, are among these. The loss of Mr. STEELE will be severely felt by all classes of the community. He was a thorough business man, has always sustained an unblemished reputation, and leaves a wife and four children. His family hold insurance on his life in the Charter Oak Company of Hartford, for $10,000. CHARLES S. TOWNLEY, of this city, was bringing his family, consisting of his wife, two children, mother-in-law, and sister-in-law, to reside here. They lost their furniture, wearing apparel and everything else."

It would appear, from this statement, that the full extent of this calamity was not at first understood.

WILLIAM BROPHY, a fireman on board, says that JACKSON, who was lost, was blown to pieces by the explosion caused by the water rushing into the furnaces. The missing man from Fairhaven was named SMITH. Several horses and mules were on board, four of which were scalded to death. In the agony caused by their situation, one of them burst frantically into the ladies' cabin, and caused the greatest consternation. The officers of the boat were the same as those of the *Traveller*, the *Champion* having taken her place on account of the damage she received the day before by a collision at Hurlgate.

CONDITION OF THE NEW WORLD.

The principal portion of the machinery, and all the heavy material, on board the *New World*, have been hoisted out, and the steamer has been towed further toward the west shore, where, at low water, she is nearly free to her main deck. By the aid of pumps and empty casks, it is expected that she will soon be made to float, when she will be brought down to the City. The larger part of the freight and baggage have been taken out and delivered at the Company's office.

## The Southern Pacific Railroad.

*From the Louisville (Ky.) Journal.*

Mr. ROBERTS, the gentleman selected by J. EDGAR THOMPSON, Esq., as Chief Engineer of the Southern Pacific Railroad, left Memphis last week for Marshall, Texas, accompanied by Mr. LYONS, his assistant, after an interview with Dr. FOWLKES; the Doctor himself has started for New-York to consummate such business as requires his personal attention before resigning the affairs of the Company to the Presidency of Mr. THOMPSON. As we have said before, we think Dr. FOWLKES has a right to demand an honorable discharge, but we claim from him further service, and the death of JAMES C. JONES, who had been designated as the general agent for the company, opens the very field for his untiring zeal and indomitable energy, that we should have proposed for him. The place will be an arduous one, but for such a place JEPTHA FOWLKES is the fitting man. In all the affairs of the general management of the road, J. EDGAR THOMPSON will be found a Hercules in strength, and such is the unlimited confidence which the capitalists, both of Europe and America, have in his judgment as a railroad financier, that, like the celebrated Lydian river, the course of his rein will transmute into golden sands the fortunes of the Company. But there are many things which will require a confidential agent to settle, to which the President cannot give his personal attention; and to whom can they be confided with a more implicit guarantee of their efficient performance, than to Dr. FOWLKES, whose far-seeing prudence and sleepless vigilance have rescued the Company from embarrassment and placed it in a position to realize all the brightest anticipations of its most sanguine friends? He feels, we know, that he has done his whole duty to those who intrusted their interests to his guidance. And so he has, and in nothing has he shown his disinterested zeal more manifestly than in his recent efforts to consummate those arrangements upon which depends the formal acceptance of the Presidency by Mr. THOMPSON. It will be but a few days now before the details are perfected, and we shall have the announcement of that acceptance.

The reputation of J. EDGAR THOMPSON is a most enviable one. He is singularly successful in all his financial negotiations, and one of the most careful managers we ever encountered. Under his charge the Pennsylvania Railroad was completed without being involved in any debt. He would finish a section in complete order, and then appeal to the State pride of his fellow-citizens for additional subscriptions to contract for another step in advance, and thus he projected a policy which built the best railroad in the country, at the most moderate cost, in the shortest space of time, and without an incumbrance to impede it when it was opened to the public uses. In a great enterprize like an Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, this quality of caution we regard as more important than the possession of financial ability, for there can be no doubt that capitalists must be attracted to the value of the investment, while the munificent franchises of the road might lead almost any ordinary man to conceive wild schemes of outlay. From these we are happily protected, and such being the fact, we feel every confidence that such contracts can be made with the Government as will enable the road to be completed to El Paso with increasing the present limit of the stock, which is $3,000,000; and such will be the wonderful progression of its value, as the track advances into the interior of Texas, that it will command very high rates in every board of brokers in the country. We have always had an abiding faith in the success of this enterprise, and we are frank to say that Dr. FOWLKES always infused into our minds a large portion of his sanguine temperament; and we are happy to find that from every quarter he is receiving the credit due to him for the indomitable energy with which he rescued this great enterprise from its difficulties. The Memphis *Bulletin* says with great truth that "under his persevering care and industry it has been advanced in character, from a scheme of the wildest and most impracticable speculation in the hands of wild and irresponsible speculators, to a solid and substantial practicable enterprise, with latent resources of many, many millions' worth, controlled and directed, and soon to be developed, by men who command public confidence. No other man under just such circumstances could have achieved so much. Few men, having achieved so much, would appreciate the self-abnegation he displays in putting it into other hands. It is not the least evidence of his having performed a really *great* work from a just conception of its true greatness, that he is about to retire from it precisely at that point when, all the crude elements of the structure having been created, he yields them into the hands of the Master Railroad Builder. In all this he has deserved well for the entire country, and has laid the foundation of a true fame, broad and lasting as the Republic itself."

Two negro brothers, Oliver and William Dillon, are found to have been the parties who stoned the cars on the Naugatuck Railroak, a few days since. Watchmen saw them throw the stones, and starting in pursuit chased them into the Houstonic. One of the fugitives made good his escape, but the other was not seen after he leaped into the water. On Sunday and Monday the river was dragged without effect. One of the brothers had a cow killed on the road a few days previous.

[Advertisement.]

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

COUNTRY DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

I am now bottling pure Cognac Brandy, Maderia Port and Sherry Wines for medicinal and private use Imported by myself, warranted pure and of the best quality. For sale by all

APOTHECARIES AND FAMILY GROCERS.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, sole importer of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street, New York.

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS UNPARALLELED.

Nothing can exceed the success achieved by J. C. GAYETTE'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet. Piles will soon be a disease no longer known except in name. This pure Medicated Paper is unequaled as a preventive, and unapproachable as a cure. The proprietors wish it to be spoken of according to its merits only. For sale by all druggists, and at the depôts, No. 41 Ann-st. and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE PROMENADE.—You cannot be considered perfectly well dressed for the promenade unless you possess one of KNOX'S Winter style of Hats; and as its cost is but trifling, there is no reason why you should render yourself liable to a charge of ignorance or carelessness by wearing an unbecoming article. KNOX has a full assortment at his well-known establishment, No. 212 Broadway. Call and make your selection.

[Advertisement.]

HARPER'S FERRY BROWN.—Would you like to look on him? That wax model of him at Barnum's Museum is a perfect *fac-simile* of the man. It almost wants to talk to you. By the way, at the Museum, HADAWAY, the popular comedian, presents two of his best parts to-day. "Paul Pry" this afternoon, and "Magog" this evening. There's a chance!

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—HEADACHE, DIMNESS OF SIGHT.—The effect of these medicines is to cause a healthy flow of saliva during mastication and to excite the secretions of the stomach and liver to digest the food and thereby prevent dyspepsia, headache, &c.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing depôt of WARNER, PECK & CO., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

[Advertisement.]

Read "The Schoolmaster's Wooing," in *Life Illustrated*, for Nov. 12, now ready. See advertisement. Sold everywhere. Price four cents.

[Advertisement.]

A WARNING.

If you recover health when treated by calomel blue pills, sweats, blisters, bleeding, and other helps to break down the best constitution in the world, how much sooner would BRANDRETH'S Pills have restored you, which seize only upon those matters which occasion disease? But you may die under the old treatment, while BRANDRETH'S Pills are sure to cure you, if health is a possible attainment. Sold at No. 204 Canal-street, and by all druggists. 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.—Dr. HARTLEY begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special requests, made arrangements to establish his Ear Institution in New-York.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness; neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed, where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The destruction, by fire, of the Philadelphia Ear Infirmary, of which Dr. HARTLEY was the head, having released him from his duties in that city, he has established permanently his Institution for the exclusive treatment of Ear Diseases at No. 104 Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music, New-York.

Consultation and examination each morning.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.

No. 707 Broadway.

First block below the New-York Hotel.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange .. Nov. 4.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | Va. State 6s | 94¾ | 50 | Hudson River R. | s60 37¾ |
| 5,000 | do | s60 94¾ | 150 | do | 37¾ |
| 2,000 | Cal. State 7s | 84½ | 100 | do | b60 37⅞ |
| 11,000 | N. Y. Cen. 6s | 91 | 100 | do | 38 |
| 6,000 | E. R. Con. Bs. '71 | 25 | 20 | Harlem Railroad | 10½ |
| 2,000 | E. R. 5th M. Bs. | 42 | 25 | Harlem R. Pref. | 36½ |
| 1,000 | H. Riv. R. 2d M. | 97 | 50 | Mich. So. & N. I. R. | 6¾ |
| 5,000 | H. R. R. 3d mg. | 75¾ | 50 | do | 6¾ |
| 5,000 | do | b60 76 | 90 | Clev. & Pitts. R. | 8 |
| 1,000 | Har. R. R. 1st mg | 91 | 140 | Mich. Central R. | 40¼ |
| 6,000 | M. So. 2d mg. | 40 | 50 | do | s60 40¾ |
| 5,000 | M. So. S. F. bds. | 56 | 200 | do | 41 |
| 6,000 | C. & T. S. F. bds | 56½ | 50 | do | 41⅝ |
| 10 | Bank of Commerce | 99½ | 50 | do | s30 41½ |
| 40 | Chatham Bank | 90 | 50 | do | 41¾ |
| 5 | Hanover Bank | 86½ | 50 | do | b30 41⅞ |
| 5 | Corn Exchange Bk | 99 | 50 | do | 42 |
| 12 | N. H. & Har'd R. | 123¾ | 50 | do | b60 41⅝ |
| * | Chi. Bur. & Q. R. | 83 | 100 | do | 41¾ |
| 53 | New-Jersey R. | 132 | 50 | M. S. & N. I. G. S. | s30 17⅛ |
| 65 | Pacific Mail S. Co. | 71 | 75 | do | 17¾ |
| 80 | do | 70¾ | 150 | do | 18 |
| 50 | do | b30 70¾ | 25 | do | 18⅛ |
| 300 | do | s30 70¾ | 300 | Ill. Central R. | 64¾ |
| 50 | do | s30 70¾ | 20 | Clev. Col. & Cin. R. | 94 |
| 50 | do | 70¾ | 115 | Gal. & Chic. R. | 73½ |
| 635 | do | 70½ | 100 | do | s60 73¼ |
| 50 | do | b60 70¾ | 100 | do | s30 73½ |
| 50 | do | c 70⅞ | 100 | do | s60 73½ |
| 75 | do | s3 71 | 500 | do | 73¾ |
| 100 | do | b30 71¼ | 300 | do | 73¾ |
| 400 | N. Y. Cen. R. | b60 81½ | 100 | do | b30 73¾ |
| 100 | do | bnw 81½ | 350 | Clev. & Tol. R. | 21¾ |
| 100 | do | s60 80¾ | 300 | do | b60 21⅝ |
| 150 | do | s30 81 | 100 | do | b60 21¾ |
| 100 | do | s60 81 | 200 | do | b60 21⅞ |
| 1200 | do | 81¾ | 200 | do | 21¾ |
| 210 | Erie Railroad | 7¾ | 100 | Chi. & R. I. R. | b15 63¾ |
| 100 | do | b30 8 | 600 | do | 63¾ |
| 100 | Hudson River R. | s60 37¾ | 300 | do | s10 63¾ |
| 150 | do | b60 37¾ | | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $50,000 | Mo. State 6s | b30 95 | 320 | N. Y. Cen. R. | 81⅝ |
| 2,000 | do | 95 | 200 | do | 81 |
| 3,000 | E. R. 3d M. B. '83 | 66½ | 50 | do | b30 81⅜ |
| 500 | Ill. Cen. R. Bs. | 84¾ | 107 | Hudson River R. | 38 |
| 5,000 | M. C. R. 8 p. c. 1st M. S. F. Convt. Bs | 86 | 50 | Mich. Central R. | b60 41½ |
| 1,000 | No. Ia. 1st mort. | 62½ | 600 | Panama R